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Reagan's Proposed Cuts: A Fundamental Gamble for U.S., Republicans

By Hedrick Smith
WASHINGTON — For all the bold and unconfidence in President Reagan's address...

NEWS ANALYSIS
and surely must be able to see it doesn't work," he declared, to a round of applause from a conservative-minded Congress.

Confidently, the Reagan white paper on the economic program listed the important yardsticks. The budget would be balanced by 1984, it said. The inflation rate would drop from 11.1 percent in 1981 to 8.3 percent in 1982 and 5.5 percent in 1984.

Although opposition to various spending cuts has already begun to surface, White House strategists contend that the Democrats dare not block the Reagan program outright with their majority in the House of Representatives, or the president will be able to put the onus of continued economic troubles on them.

Powerful Democrats on the House Budget Committee and the House Ways and Means Committee have already spoken of tilting the tax-cut package more toward lower-income groups, a move that Mr. Reagan's economic advisers have resisted with the argument that tax cuts to higher-bracket taxpayers are more likely to end up in savings for investment to expand U.S. industry.

More fundamentally, some members of Congress think the White House may have underestimated the difficulty of getting Congress to approve such an ambitious, sprawling and complex set of proposals, less out of opposition than out of political inertia and disorganization.

J.S. Aide Discloses Salvador Evidence

By Joseph Fichtel
WASHINGTON — A U.S. State Department official Thursday disclosed evidence that the U.S. government is aware of extensive U.S. allegations of extensive U.S. military aid to Cuban military aid to the El Salvador fighting.

French assistance to friendly African countries — provided that the United States avoided any appearance of waging an old-fashioned colonial war and demonstrated Communist interference.



Lawrence Eagleburger, U.S. assistant secretary of state-designate for European affairs, leaves the British Foreign Office in London on Thursday after discussions on El Salvador with Sir Ian Gilmour, deputy to Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington.

Spending Plan Accelerates Military Outlays

By Michael Getler
WASHINGTON — President Reagan has put the U.S. government's money behind his long-standing pledge to "rebuild the nation's defenses" by proposing a \$169.5-billion boost in military spending beyond levels already planned over the next five years while proposing across-the-board budget cuts in all other areas of federal spending.

The president, in the "Program for Economic Recovery" unveiled Wednesday, said that strengthening U.S. military power is one of only two "overriding priorities" that guided his decision to recommend cutting about \$41.4 billion from other agencies while increasing the Pentagon budget even faster than the Carter administration proposed.

quest authority to obligate roughly \$6 billion additional this year and \$26 billion next year beyond the \$171 billion and \$196 billion in authority for those years requested by Mr. Carter.

Industry Loses Enthusiasm for Thatcher

By Jonathan Kandell
BIRMINGHAM, England — When Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was swept into power 21 months ago, there was a palpable excitement among the industrialists of Birmingham and the West Midlands, the manufacturing heart of Britain.

At the very least, the Midlands industrialists are demanding that the government sharply cut interest rates for loans which have hovered between 17 and 20 percent. But beyond that, the business community seems largely at a loss about how to deal with the region's worsening problems.

The figures did show, however, that the administration plans to ask Congress for an extra \$1.3 billion for military spending in the current fiscal year (1981), \$7.2 billion extra in fiscal 1982, \$20.7 billion in 1983, \$27 billion in 1984, and then whopping additions of \$50.2 billion in 1985 and \$63.1 billion in 1986 as the bills come due on expensive new planes, ships and tanks.

President Proposes Substantial Cuts in Foreign Economic Development Aid

By John M. Goshko
WASHINGTON — Despite a strenuous fight by Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., the Reagan administration's proposals for non-military foreign aid during fiscal 1982 represent a drastic cut-back of U.S. economic development assistance activities.

That, the sources noted, the figures announced Wednesday worked from a 1982 base budget authority figure of \$7.246 billion, which represents the Carter proposal minus all military assistance. That includes \$796 million for the Economic Support Fund, which is used to aid countries where the United States has vital security interests.

In the original memo Mr. Stockman, focusing on Mr. Carter's proposal to increase non-military aid from \$6 million to \$8 million in fiscal 1982, called for trimming that to \$5.4 billion — a figure that is apparently achieved.

TROUBLED BRITAIN
Second in a series of three articles examining the British economy.

At last, there was a government that seemed committed to wringing inflation out of the system, backing efforts to rein in unmet demands and raise productivity, and, above all, listening sympathetically to the business community's views of what was wrong with the economy.

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Currency Market Reacts Skeptically to Reagan Cuts

By Carl Gewirtz
PARIS — From Tokyo to Singapore to Western Europe and then New York, reaction Thursday to President Reagan's economic package outlined Wednesday night to a joint session of Congress was a uniform "show me."

As Asian markets and early in the European day, the dollar had moved in a narrow range in currency trading dealers called very thin. Comments from analysts in all major markets around the world indicated considerable skepticism about the Reagan budget.

As the domestic economic slowdown, the high level of unemployment and the modest level of inflation. Rather than raise its key lending rates, the Bundesbank announced that it would push money market rates higher by no longer allowing banks to obtain refinancing from the central bank at a fixed rate of interest. The rate which the Bundesbank will charge on loans against collateral, the so-called Lombard rate, will now be adjusted daily. The only framework commercial bankers have is that the discount rate, unchanged at 7 1/2 percent, will form the lower limit.

Poland Appears Closer to Calm As Last Strike Nears Settlement

By Thomas W. Nerter

WARSAW — After months of turmoil, Poland was nearly strike free Thursday as farmers in a remote mountain village near the Soviet border were expected to approve an agreement ending the nation's last known labor protest.

A spokesman for the Gdansk headquarters of the independent trade union Solidarity said settlement of farmer protests in southeastern Poland could finally end the nationwide strikes that started in August.

The settlement came a week after Poland's new premier, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski took office with a plea for a 90-day labor truce and promised a government of dialogue and negotiation.

Prospects for calm increased Thursday when students across the nation cancelled protests one by one as word spread of an agreement ending a month-long student strike in Lodz.

Meanwhile, farmers occupying a headquarters building of the old government-run union in Rzeszow said they would leave as soon as an agreement they signed early Thursday was approved by 20 farmers holding a sit-in at Solidarity offices in Ustrzyki Dolne, a remote village of 5,000 persons tucked in a mountain valley eight miles from the Soviet border.

Both government media and spokesmen for the Ustrzyki Dolne farmers were optimistic that the issue was all but settled.

The protests there and in Rzeszow began over registration of a union of independent farmers under the name Rural Solidarity. But that issue has been delayed later discussion, a Solidarity spokesman in Rzeszow said.

The compromise approved by students in Lodz, seeking academic and social reforms, was signed Wednesday. Students won registration of a nationwide independent students' association.

A period of calm and order would enable Poland's leaders to present a positive picture to other East bloc leaders at Monday's opening of the Soviet Communist Party Congress in Moscow.

This week Gen. Jaruzelski met the Soviet and East bloc ambassadors and Polish Communist Party leader Stanislaw Kania went to Czechoslovakia and East Germany where he received assurances of understanding and economic assistance.

Poland's Warsaw Pact neighbors have kept a close watch on the labor strife, criticizing "anti-Socialist" elements for whipping up trouble by workers and students and accusing Solidarity of challenging Communist rule.

Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, who signed the Rzeszow agreement, said the potentially troublesome issue of a private farmers union would be included in future talks with a government commission drafting a new union law promised strikers last year.

The private farmers, who own 68 percent of Poland's agricultural land and produce 78 percent of its food, were denied a union by the Supreme Court last week on the legal ground that they are not employees. The farmers rejected the court's offer to let them register as an association, which could not call strikes or bargain collectively for the farmers.

The Rzeszow agreement also recognizes "individual farms" as a "permanent element" in Poland where most agriculture is in the hands of private farmers. In addition, a commission will study improvements of rural schools and health services and private farmers will have the same access as state farms to machinery and credit.

The party responded to increasingly bitter criticism in a long-running power struggle between Islamic fundamentalists and less doctrinaire Iranians supporting President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr.

"The IRP, more than any other political organization, has been attacked from inside and outside the country, and the best figures of the party have been assassinated by agents of imperialism," the party said in a statement published in its newspaper, Islamic Republic.

"We must know that all attacks being made on the party throughout the world are because of its Islamic nature and that [those involved] are not just the enemies of the IRP but those of Islam."

Opponents of the IRP, including former Premier Mehdi Bazargan and 39 fellow members of the Majlis, have criticized the way Iran is developing, and said Wednesday that political violence was pushing the country toward anarchy.

The statement was issued to mark the second anniversary of the formation of the IRP, which has

systematically taken control in Iran, dominating the government, parliament, the judiciary, the main security organizations and large sections of the mass media.

The IRP, which is rarely mentioned directly by its foes, has been accused of condoning violence by Islamic extremists and of practicing repression, torture and injustice.

The statement accused domestic critics of the party of playing into the hands of Iran's enemies. It said that there was an "anti-Islamic and anti-Iranian plan on a massive

scale, to the extent that most of the propaganda of the Western mass media is direct propaganda against the IRP and its founders."

It added: "In the past two years, about 63 percent of the Voice of America's Farsi [Persian-language] program was direct propaganda against the IRP, [as was] 48 percent of the program of Radio Israel, 52 percent of the BBC and 57 percent of French radio. This shows the extent of hatred of world imperialism toward the IRP as a political, popular and Islamic organization."

The Majlis Ulema, or mullahs' parliament, is run from Iran by Mehdi Hakim's brother Bakr. It is staffed by Iraqi ayatollahs strongly influenced by their Iranian counterparts.

The fourth front, active in northern Iraq, groups the Barzani, their Kurdish ally Mahmud Osman of the Kurdish Socialist Party and Iraqi Communists, all of whom belong separately to either the National Democratic or the National Islamic Liberation fronts.

Technically outside these groupings is Dawa, or the Call, the once-powerful Iraqi-based group that is said to have declined sharply since the Baghdad regime last April executed its leader, Ayatollah Sayed Mohammed Bagher Sadr.

Symptomatic of the NILF's problems is its failure to achieve a positive working relationship with forces inside Dawa. Such an understanding was described as the "vital minimum" needed to get major opposition leaders outside Iraq to work together.

The National Democratic Front shows little interest in collaborating with the NILF. And so far NILF leaders here are not in direct communication with Dawa or the Majlis Ulema. The leaders note optimistically, however, that such talks have been accepted in principle and are supposed to take place soon in Iran.

In order to attract the widest possible number of Iraqis of all political and religious persuasions, the NILF program calls for parliamentary rule, general elections to decide on the lay or religious nature of the future regime, outlawing military dictatorship, liberal economy and full autonomy for the Kurds short of partition or independence.

Islamic Front leaders in Damascus expressed concern last week that Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and other Iranian Shiite leaders insist that any future Iraqi regime be a carbon copy of Tehran's Islamic revolution.

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One source of weakness for the Iraqi opposition is the bad blood between rival Kurdish groups pitting those loyal to the Barzani against Mr. Talebani's forces.

But opposition leaders were buoyed by the quality and quantity of the information they are receiving from inside Iraq since the war started.

Palme in Tehran

TEHRAN (Reuters) — Special UN envoy Olof Palme arrived in Tehran from Baghdad Thursday on his third attempt to mediate the five-month-old war between Iran and Iraq, but the state radio reiterated Iran's rejection of negotiations before an Iraqi troop withdrawal.

"The process towards peace is difficult, but I think we are making some headway," the former Swedish premier told reporters on arrival. Mr. Palme said that he would stay in Tehran for a couple of days and did not know which Iranian leaders he would meet.

State radio earlier broadcast a commentary saying: "Those who seek peace must force Iraq to withdraw its forces from Iran, and we will not accept negotiations. Both the Ba'athist regime [of Iraq] and the UN representative must accept this fact, otherwise their efforts will be fruitless."

Other NILF members are the Shiite Iraqi Mujahideen led by ex-Gen. Mehdi Hakim — said to be the most effective opposition force inside Iraq today — and dissident soldiers headed by Gen. Hassan Nakib, as well as pro-Syrian Iraqi Ba'athists and other less prominent personalities.

It embraces the resurgent Iraqi branch of the Kurdish Democratic Party, led now by the late Gen. Mulla Mustafa Barzani's two sons, Idriss and Masoud. The KDP almost brought Saddam Hussein to his knees in 1975 before the late Shah of Iran withdrew crucial support.

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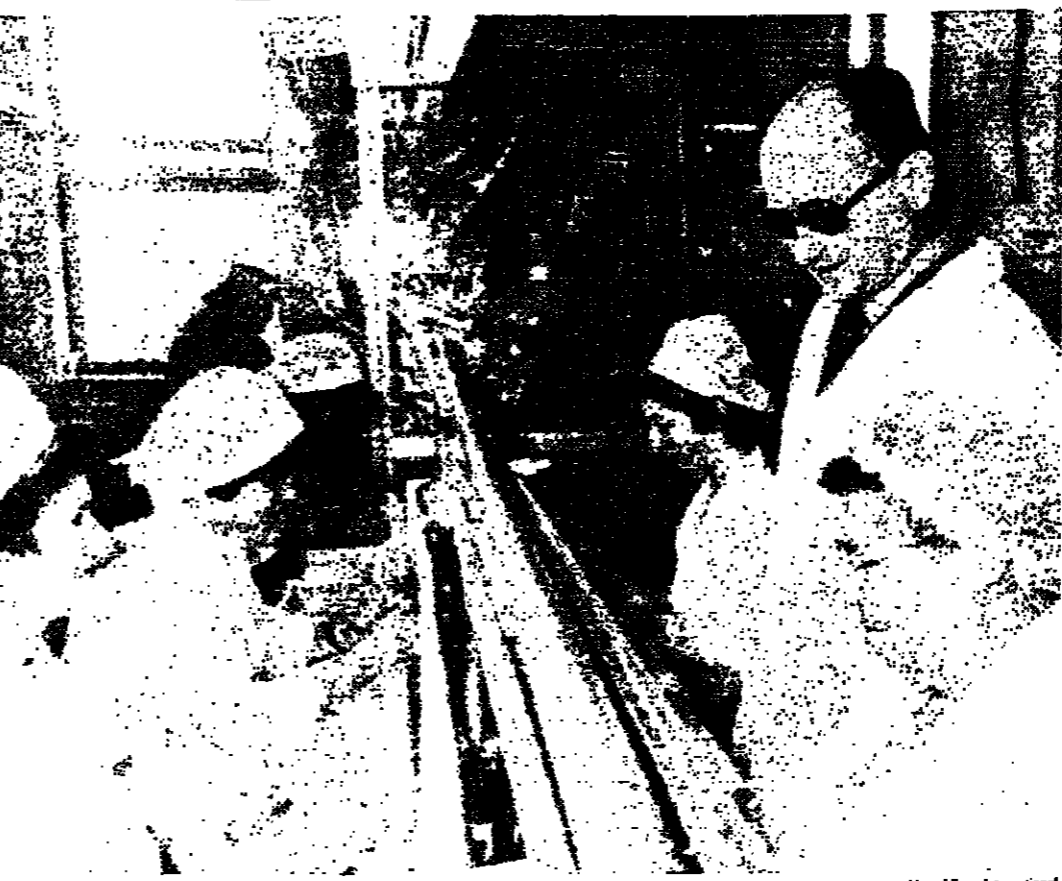
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Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish premier, visiting a pharmaceutical factory near Warsaw.

Iran Islam Party Fights Back at Critics

By Bernd Debusmann

TEHRAN — Iran's dominant Islamic Republican Party, the target of mounting attacks, hit back at its opponents Thursday by declaring that criticism of the party meant criticism of Islam itself.

The party responded to increasingly bitter criticism in a long-running power struggle between Islamic fundamentalists and less doctrinaire Iranians supporting President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr.

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WORLD NEWS BRIEF

W. German Group to Protest Nuclear Arms

KARLSRUHE, West Germany — The country's biggest environmentalist group called Thursday for demonstrations against U.S. weapons installations in West Germany.

The Citizens' Initiative for Environmental Protection, which has organized protests against nuclear power plants, said attention should be focused on three major nuclear weapons sites operated by U.S. here. The United States is thought to have between 3,000 and 4,000 nuclear weapons of various types stationed in West Germany.

The group's statement singled out U.S. air bases at Ramstein, Spangdahlem and Hahn, which were named as nuclear weapons sites in a week's edition of Stern magazine. The environmental group claims 300,000 members, "serves notice to the locations where weapons are stationed of large demonstrations similar to those already held at the atomic power plants," the statement said.

Rogers Warns of Growing Soviet Superiority

WASHINGTON — Gen. Bernard Rogers, NATO commander, warned Thursday that the growth and increasing superiority of military power, together with allied reluctance to increase defense spending, has put the Atlantic alliance in jeopardy.

In short, the general told the House Armed Services Committee growth and modernization of the Soviet military has resulted in increasingly adverse force balance between the Warsaw Pact and NATO.

"In my opinion, NATO has now been surpassed — or soon will be in all categories of forces necessary to implement its strategy as nuclear, theater nuclear and conventional," he said. He called on allies to back up their rhetoric, to follow through on their decision to modernize NATO's theater nuclear weapons and to look beyond the Middle East — as a region that needs allied defense.

Nonwhites Face Eviction Trials in S. Africa

JOHANNESBURG — The South African government is going ahead with the prosecution of hundreds of nonwhites living illegally in areas of this city despite warnings that the move will set off an international outcry.

An estimated 600 people — blacks, Indians and persons of mixed race — face charges under the Group Areas Act after two appeals in court were rejected. The trials will begin on March 2, a public prosecutor Wednesday, and are expected to continue for the next four months.

City councillors and community leaders said the prosecutions leave hundreds of families homeless. Opposition legislator Colin Egger said the "shocking and inhuman" decision stripped the liberals from Prime Minister Pieter W. Botha, who has pledged to do some facets of apartheid.

Moscow Denies Reports of Blast at KGB

MOSCOW — The Foreign Ministry Thursday dismissed reports of a bomb explosion in Moscow last Monday in which a top KGB security police was said to have been killed.

The Moscow correspondents of the Corriere della Sera of Milan La Stampa of Turin, which published the report, "appear to be confused the Soviet Union with Italy," a ministry spokesman said in reference to the terrorism in Italian cities.

The published reports, citing unnamed Soviet sources, said the explosion took place on Kirov Street near the KGB headquarters or Zhenskaya Square. Several Western correspondents were unable Thursday to obtain corroboration from their Soviet sources.

Spain's Cortes Debates Calvo Sotelo Prop

MADRID — The Cortes began a confidence debate Thursday morning on a proposal for a new government proposed Wednesday by Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo. The conservative press in Spain, his economic plans but far-right and liberal papers said he was winning and unimpaired.

The debate is to last until Friday evening when the lower house Cortes will vote.

Meanwhile, plainclothes police in Bilbao announced a 10-day rule in protest against what they called the defamation of the late death in a Madrid jail of Basque guerrilla suspect Jose Amador Gil-Bejar. Five inspectors who interrogated him were sent to the civil governor's office in Bilbao said Thursday's announcement of the work of only a few policemen, and the situation was normal.

Filipinos Cheer the Pope

CEBU, Philippines — More than a million people cheered Pope John Paul II here Thursday as he rode along a 7 1/2-mile route lined with tropical plants and coconut trees.

The pope arrived, political opponents of the government of President Ferdinand E. Marcos here a hunger strike in a Cebu military stockade to protest their detention on subversion charges, police sources said.

In an open letter published in the Cebu newspaper Visayan Herald, the detainees appealed to the pope to intercede in their behalf.

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Marcos Foes Demonstrate

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Dublin Fire Toll at 45

DUBLIN — A 19-year-old dry worker, Carol Blissett, died Wednesday in a Dublin home fire, raising the toll at the Stardust dance to 45. Seventy survivors remain hospitalized, three in critical condition, authorities said.

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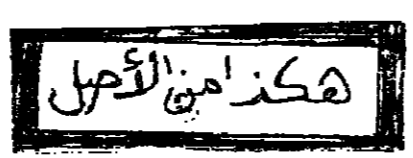
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Reach out and touch someone



California Classes Teach Citizens to Use Tear Gas

By Robert Lindsey
New York Times Service
LOS ANGELES — In California these days, strangers can be found any night of the week clustered around instructors who tell them, "Aim for the eyes." Employers are offering enrollment in the classes as a fringe benefit. At dinner parties, people who used to spend all evening discussing the high cost of real estate here are comparing notes on their respective brands of tear gas.

the security business, by far the greatest interest in tear gas has been in California, and the state now has at least 100 schools offering courses in its use.

Permit Rules Changed

Private use of tear gas, illegal in New York and most Eastern states, has been legal in California since 1977. But until last year, residents had to endure cumbersome licensing procedures. In 1980, the rules were changed so that the operators of training schools that obtained state licenses for instruction were given authority to issue the permits directly.

Last fall, newspapers and broadcasters began bringing increasing attention to what some called a crime wave, and operators of the schools said they were soon swamped with applicants.

The state Justice Department, which issues the permits to schools, has repeatedly run out of the forms in recent weeks. Many school operators said that the number of their graduates would have been much larger if they had had more permit forms.

In Los Angeles, at least a half-dozen classes with 20 to 30 persons are held most evenings. Scores of companies have paid the tuition for the classes for their employees as a fringe benefit, and many companies have paid for the employees' initial supply of tear gas as well. It is now common for church and social clubs to plan meetings around a program of tear gas instruction.

Changes in state laws have made it easier to obtain a license to carry tear gas for self-defense. Then, when a heavily publicized murder and assault case here last fall increased fears of crime, it touched off a boom in demand for tear gas and a proliferation of the schools that issue the permits to carry it.

Some state Justice Department officials estimate that this year as many as 1 million Californians, mostly women, will attend the two-hour classes necessary for them to obtain a state permit to carry tear gas. Last year, only 55,000 took the classes.

The rapidity with which people are arming themselves with tear gas worries a number of law enforcement officials. Some officials say that they expect the disabling spray to be used increasingly by criminals bent on robbery, rape or assault.

Exploitation Charged
Others say that the huge profits that can be made in tear gas sales are attracting unreliable suppliers who are exploiting the public's fear of crime with exaggerated claims about its effectiveness and, in some states, perhaps selling products that can cause serious injury, including blindness.

Off-duty policemen have been recruited to teach most of the classes in California, and many instructors have discovered that the work provides surprising financial rewards.

Brandt Peterson, president of On-Guard Personal Security Systems, one of the state's largest purveyors of tear gas, said, "A good instructor who works at it can make \$6,000 a week. The concern operates classes that now train about 2,000 people a week."

"What's happened is almost unbelievable, it just keeps getting bigger," said Mr. Peterson, 39, a former Marine Corps major and Vietnam veteran. Mr. Peterson said he had looked for a second career after he retired from the service and stumbled into what he called "a growth industry that you can't comprehend."

Residents of a number of other states, such as Oregon, Michigan and Florida, are also buying tear gas in large quantities for personal use. But according to specialists in

U.K. Miners Defy Work Order

The Associated Press
LONDON — Militant regional leaders of Britain's miners defied a return-to-work order from their national union Thursday, declaring a strike of the Conservative government despite its abrupt turnaround over threatened pit closures.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who gave in to the 230,000-member National Union of Mineworkers on Wednesday night as a nationwide strike loomed, was snarling under what opposition legislators dubbed a major humiliation and policy shift.

In the House of Commons, Mrs. Thatcher was greeted with howls of laughter in which some of her own legislators joined when she defended the government's action as "swift and decisive."

"I congratulate you on what appears to be a great victory for the miners," jeered opposition Labour Party leader Michael Foot. "Every time you turn you will get a riot bouquet from me. I may even ask you to dinner."

Angry business leaders, the Conservatives' traditional allies, accused Mrs. Thatcher of "scandalous surrender" to trade union power.

But coal mines in much of Scotland, all of South Wales and England's Kent and Durham counties remained idle as most of the 50,000 miners who began wildcat strikes Tuesday stayed out. Yorkshire union leader Arthur Scargill said he would recommend to his 66,000 members to strike Monday.

The regional leaders' defiance sparked a row in the powerful miners' union, whose executive committee, under moderate president Joe Gormley, voted 15 to 8 Thursday morning in favor of a return to work.

Mr. Gormley warned that if leftist regional leaders, who were outvoted Thursday, refused to obey the executive committee, "we are heading for a breakup of the NUM."

But, echoing suspicions of other leftist union leaders, Mick McGahey, the Communist head of Scotland's 20,000 miners, said: "I want concrete assurances in writing. I want to see the color of their cash. I want the government to put their money where their mouth is."

which helped topple the previous Conservative administration of Edward Heath, the government on Wednesday night rescinded a plan by the state-run National Coal Board to close 23 of its 219 pits and cut 13,000 jobs.

Energy Secretary David Howell promised to raise the coal board's £834-million (about \$1.9-billion) cash limit this year to and cut the current 8 million tons of coal imports to about 1 million tons of specialized coal.

Officials predicted that the miners' victory would spur workers in other nationalized industries to demand financial concessions while Mrs. Thatcher is fighting to streamline government companies.

Meanwhile, a Gallup opinion poll showed Mrs. Thatcher's government with a narrow lead over Labor for the first time since it came to power. The poll, published Thursday, was taken before the mining crisis.

The poll, conducted for the conservative Daily Telegraph, also indicated that a proposed new Social Democratic party allied with the small Liberal Party would soundly defeat both the Conservatives and Labor.

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Factory Visits
Raymond Penneck, president of the Confederation of British Industry, recalled how during the 25 years he had constantly visited factories across the country and managers by how much they had reduced their labor forces if could overcome trade union position.
"I would go to the end of the line where usually there is a canteen shop and say to the manager, 'How many jobs have you lost?'" he said.
"The answer was always, '25 percent fewer people,'" he said.
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"The answer was always, '25 percent fewer people,'" he said.

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British miners gathered outside the headquarters of the National Union of Mineworkers in London on Thursday, bearding the union's executive members as they arrived for an emergency meeting after the Conservative government's decision not to close 23 mines.

Britain's Midlands, Industrialists' Ardor for Thatcher Cools

Continued from Page 1
...confidently held beliefs...
the British economy...
be revitalized. Only a year...
was an article of faith...
industrialists that an...
unwavering, militant union...
movement was largely to blame for the...
country's poor economic performance.

foreman: "Now, truthfully, on average, how many hours a day do you fitters really work? And the answer, again, almost always was five, give or take half-an-hour."
Nowadays, though, there are few complaints about union militancy in the Midlands. Most wage settlements are far below the 13 percent inflation rate. Strikes have declined dramatically. And many firms have trimmed their working force so sharply that they are requesting government aid to keep skilled laborers on their job rolls for fear that their companies may be understaffed in case of an economic upturn.

"I think it would be very difficult for management to argue at this stage that companies are in trouble because their labor force is unproductive," said Mr. Benson, the Birmingham representative of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers. "The problems lie elsewhere."
Most explanations for the sharp drop in Midlands manufacturing have focused on the automobile industry and its many suppliers that have traditionally set the pace of economic activity in the region. For more than a decade, the British motor vehicle industry has fallen behind foreign producers in productivity. The recent strengthening of the pound has brought in a flood of cheaper car imports, and British production dropped, last year to only 924,000 automobiles, the lowest total since 1958.

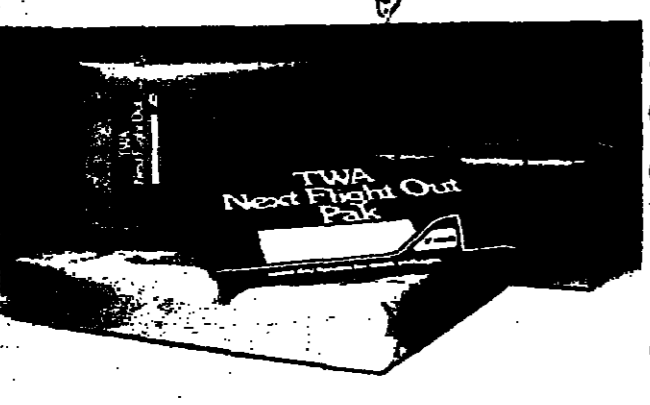
Drug Use by U.S. Youth Leveling Off, Study Finds

By Robert Reinhold
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Use of illicit drugs by young people in the United States shows clear signs of leveling off, according to the results of a survey of high school seniors.
Indicative of the trend, for the first time since the survey began in 1975 the number of seniors who say they have tried marijuana has declined.
Although use of drugs remains high, the survey leader, Dr. Lloyd Johnston of the University of Michigan, said Wednesday he discerned a "gradually increasing conservatism" among teen-agers and said, "The dramatic rise over the last two decades in the proportion of young people involved with illicit drugs appears at or very near an end."
A similar trend toward a leveling off of drug use has been reported by the military.
Inhalants, Cocaine
The study, a yearly sampling of about 17,000 seniors throughout the country that is sponsored by the National Institute on Drug Abuse, found significant changes in patterns of use from 1979 to 1980. Daily use of marijuana, the most widely used substance, was down by 12 percent, though nearly one in 10 seniors still said they smoked it daily.
Use of inhalants and hallucinogens such as PCP decreased, and a

previously reported decline in the use of barbiturates and tranquilizers continued. Cocaine use, which had nearly doubled from 1976 to 1979, showed signs of stabilizing, while use of heroin and other opiates and LSD remained stable.
The Michigan scientists attributed the shifts to news reports on scientific evidence about marijuana effects, growing concern about health risks among the young, mounting peer disapproval of drug use and the changing mood of the times.
"We are no longer in a period when external events, like the Vietnam War, prevent young people from hearing the warnings," said Dr. Johnston, who is with Michigan's Institute for Social Research.

"We certainly won't be making any new investments in our traditional areas of activity in Britain," said Tom Kinsey, Delta's joint managing director. "And much of the unemployed labor will not be brought back even when this recession is finally over."
Saturday: If Margaret Thatcher's vision of a modern, competitive British economy does emerge, it may well be in a few parts of the country that have weathered the crisis until now.

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Reagan's Economic Message

After weeks of careful political groundwork, President Reagan has delivered a comprehensive economic message to the nation that will occupy the Congress in one way or another for the next four years. The president's program is meant to break stagflation, a phenomenon born in the first oil shock of 1973-74. His approach of trying to stimulate business with large tax cuts while simultaneously attacking inflation with sharp slashes in government spending has never been tried. No one knows whether it will work. To succeed, though, it must crack the psychology of inflationary expectation. Individuals must believe that it is in their economic interests to save and businessmen must be convinced that it will pay to invest. There is no historical record to demonstrate that major tax cuts will produce either result. The president is banking on the notion that the American people are ready to take a leap of faith because everything else has failed.

But it is not the nature of Congress to act on faith. Besides, that is not what congressmen are paid to do. There is a Republican Senate, of course, and a considerable amount of good will toward the new president. But there are also proposed budget reductions that cut across the political interests of just about every member of the senate and house. The total \$49-billion worth of cuts sought in both on- and off-budget items will be subject to more logrolling than Congress has seen in years.

Whatever the final numbers on taxes and budget cuts, the effect on the \$3-trillion U.S. economy is incalculable. The Reagan administration's forecasts are meaningless because they are based on untested assumptions. Both the inflation rates in years to come and the rates of economic growth will depend on whether people behave as men like Rep. Jack Kemp. R-N.Y., predict they will, or not; on

whether the cost-push effect of wages and prices will be negligible, or not; on whether Congress will pass the budget cuts and tax cuts roughly simultaneously, or not. There are many other imponderables that will affect the final result, which will have a major impact abroad as well as at home.

There are some areas, though, in which the world might not have to wait so long to see the results of the Reagan program, depending on how soon Congress disposes of separate parts of the package. These include defense, trade and the whole spectrum of foreign aid. Increased defense spending is perhaps one of the least vulnerable areas of the Reagan program. Congress is for it, most Americans are for it and the U.S. allies are for it, as long as it does not turn out to be accompanied by demands for matching increases by NATO countries and Japan. As far as trade is concerned, the plan to trim Export-Import Bank financing by a third is expected to have only a marginal effect on the ability of major U.S. corporations to export.

The first impact abroad, though, is likely to be felt in the poorest countries if Congress goes along with Mr. Reagan's proposed cuts in the foreign aid budget. David Stockman, director of the Office of Management and Budget, seems to have won his internal struggle with Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. for deep cuts in all forms of aid except security assistance. Foreign aid is said to have no constituency, and it might be politically difficult to cut domestic programs without cutting foreign aid, but congressmen would do well to consider the costs and benefits before taking a mighty whack at that small item totaling less than \$8 billion in a budget of \$695.5 billion.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

The President's Gamble

President Reagan has now embarked upon an extremely daring venture. He is setting out to bend and turn the fiscal trends that the last three presidents have bitterly denounced but finally judged uncontrollable. Mr. Reagan presents his tax and budget cuts as a program of reform for the full four years of his term, and he is inviting the United States to judge him by it. There's a spirit of audacity to it.

End those federally funded public service jobs — all of them? Reduce those subsidies for the dairy cows in Wisconsin, and for the foreign sales of Boeing jetliners? Make the yachtsmen pay their share for the Coast Guard? Recent political history is full of the sad stories of failed politicians who could give Mr. Reagan a hundred reasons why it won't work. But perhaps it will work.

The test is not going to be the response of the economic indicators alone. It will be the change in Americans' attitudes in general toward this experiment, now and over the next four years. It will be the change in their sense that the economy is out of control, and that the government has become not a servant but an adversary. It is possible to believe, as we do, that Mr. Reagan has made some bad choices along with the good ones in this program — and yet to acknowledge a strong national interest in its success.

As Mr. Reagan pleasantly observed in his address to Congress Wednesday night, the people who oppose this cut or that one now have a responsibility to come up with something better. If you don't like, for example, the reduction in aid to college students, what would you prefer to abolish? Or are you prepared to argue that the present deficit and the present inflation are preferable to any alternative? If all goes well, after two or three years of intense controversy, the United States will have worked out a surer and more defensible definition of federal responsibilities — which in turn will provide a solid political base for the taxes to pay for them.

Regarding Mr. Reagan's tax plan, the administration would be well advised to warn average middle-class taxpayers that they will be paying more, not less, to the federal government in 1981 than last year. Inflation will

ensure that the typical taxpayer will pay not only more dollars but a higher proportion of income, even if the Reagan bill is enacted as proposed. The administration also intends to make the tax system somewhat less progressive, with the biggest cuts in the upper income ranges.

But the great and central risk is, of course, that the inflation rate might not decline as predicted and that Americans do not see the economy gaining stability. Mr. Reagan has attributed the inflation wholly to federal deficit spending, but under his plan the deficit will not come down significantly until 1983. Not even the administration sees any very early or rapid drop in the inflation rate, and the administration's strategy makes no allowance for the kind of worldwide upheaval — oil crises, food shortages, currency devaluations — that undid his predecessors' planning.

The purpose of this assault on the budget and the deficit goes well beyond economic policy, and Mr. Reagan understands it perfectly. What most of the voters seem to want, above all else, is a demonstration that government can actually be managed by the people elected to do it. Each of the last three presidents told them that the federal deficit is highly inflationary, and that inflation is a menace. Each of those presidents left office with either the deficit, or the inflation, or both, worse than he found it. As people watched these failures, further questions legitimately formed in their minds. If one administration after another proved unable to deal with its own household finances, its incessantly proclaimed top priority, was its competence to be trusted in the less visible and comprehensible matters of defense, strategic arms, diplomacy or finance?

Mr. Reagan has caught that point precisely. "We are in control here," he said last night. "There is nothing wrong with America that we can't fix." But it will take more than a speech to persuade people. The long inflation has eroded more than the value of the currency. There is far more than economic performance at stake in President Reagan's struggle to control, at last, the budget.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Who Has a Better Plan?

The ship of state is out of control, says the new captain, unfolding his voluminous new charts. Can he use them to keep the ship off the rocks? Maybe so — and he deserves the chance.

There is much to be troubled about in the heavy budget cuts the president proposed Wednesday night. On first impression, many poor Americans will be left with a sinking feeling: along with fat and waste Mr. Reagan seems all too eager to scrap some of their lifeboats. But there will be time in the days and weeks ahead to argue specifics. In the round, the Reagan plan offers at least a chance to control the enduring stagflation that cripples the U.S. economy.

The program is not, finally, the dangerously inflationary supply-side scheme that some of the president's advisers pressed upon him. Instead, Mr. Reagan has done what he was elected to do: present an economic plan that tries to break inflation, slow the growth of spending and cut tax rates. It may not be a sure way to end stagflation, but as he said in a challenge to the opposition, who has a surer way?

The economic strategy that underlies the Reagan budget plan is sound. The Kemp-Roth plan to cut income tax rates by 10 percent in each of the next three years is to begin on July 1 — a six-month delay that may help to prod Congress into approving the spending cuts Mr. Reagan desires. If Congress refuses, a presidential veto is possible.

The fiscal program has two main objectives. The tax cuts, both for individuals and for business investment, are intended to stimulate growth. The spending cuts, which will amount to some \$100 billion by 1984, are intended to cut inflation. The administration is more optimistic than most outside economists, hoping to cut today's double-digit inflation to 7.2 percent by the end of 1982. To achieve that will take more than massive budget cuts. Mr. Reagan plainly hopes they will produce a break in inflationary psychology.

If he can whack billions from the budget and rein in major social programs, the president's advisers think he could generate a dramatic break with the past. A public that fears yet worse inflation might thus be prompted to abandon its inflationary expectations and once again save and invest.

This is a murky notion. There is no textbook or history book to support it. But it has, in recent years, captured the fancy of more and more economists and politicians. The president wants to give it a test. Whether this means that the 1982 budget cuts should be precisely the \$41.4 billion called for, or billions more or less, is unknown. The true needs of the truly poor may count for more than the Reagan plan permits. But the psychological strategy is worthy. No one else has a better idea on this point, either.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.



Sipping Supply Cider

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — The so what's-new set will have an easy time disparaging President Reagan's economic recovery plan.

Tax cut? What tax cut? First, the bulk of the promised rate reduction was put off until midyear. Indentation to stop "tax-bracket creep," so vigorously promised in the campaign, has been put off. The "unearned income" tax rate on savings and dividends still goes up to 70 percent, penalizing thrift and chasing money into tax shelters.

Considering all the previously scheduled increases in taxes in the coming year, most taxpayers will be paying more taxes, not less, notwithstanding the Reagan reductions. Some tax cut.

Spending Cut?

Spending cut? What spending cut? Despite the portrayal of the director of the Office of Management and Budget as a happy Grim Reaper, complete with slashes of \$40 billion, no totals are being reduced. Only rates of increase are being cut; the breakneck momentum is being slowed, but the vast majority of spending programs will continue to grow.

And the "cuts" themselves are only recommendations. A Democratic House, led by a liberal member of the only state that went for George McGovern, is likely to shrug off many of the Reagan proposals.

The other elements of the Reagan package (the president rejected the phrase "economic renewal" and chose the less abstract, more Rooseveltian "recovery") can be ho-hummed in the same way. It's all very well to say that the Federal Reserve has agreed to hold down the money supply, but it has repeatedly shown it doesn't know how. It's fine to eliminate the mile-high stack of forms to be filled out, but regulatory reform by itself will lower no prices this year.

Kind of Revolution

What, then, is new? The direction is new. The amazed politician who declared in 1964 "By God, he's going to run as Goldwater" is now sputtering "By God, he's going to govern as Reagan."

For the first time in two generations, a concerted attempt is being undertaken to make life more rewarding for the hard-working and less rewarding for the laid-back. If enough of the plan survives the Congress, then the portion of earnings that stays with the worker and the saver will at last begin to increase, and the portion of the gross national product that is dominated by the government will significantly decrease.

That would be a kind of revolution. It has a chance of working because people are fed up with stagflation and are willing to try some other way out of it, and because the way out is being sold by a leader whose aw-shucks style does not seem revolutionary or threatening.

'Timid'

Mr. Reagan's relaxed revolution has had its decorous donnybrook. Traditional conservatives wanted to reduce the rate of spending increase and thereby hold down the budget deficit during inflation. But supply-side economists (so named in derision by Herbert Stein), who care little about spending cuts, wanted to reduce all tax rates and

thereby give people new incentives to work, invest and reinvigorate the economy.

To look at the president's speech, you might think the traditionalists had won. Sacrifice is playing in Peoria — even specific sacrifice — since it exempts the truly helpless and because its "cuts" are almost all in prospective increases. Thanks to this restraint in spending, the traditionalists can now say that their budget is non-inflationary.

And to hear the grumpy supply-siders, you might think their cause of genuine tax cutting has been abandoned. Rep. Jack Kemp, R-N.Y., has branded the proposals "timid." This year, Mr. Reagan neither reduces the top rate for salary income nor eliminates the artificial differential between salary and savings income. The great supply-side reductions are put off to the future.

Rich Without Guilt

But the supply-side apostles of reward do not realize that they have begun to win. Tax-cutting during inflation has just been made "responsible." That is every bit as astounding as the unexpected popularity of budget-cutting, a

topic that was kept under wraps during the campaign because it was believed to be politically unpalatable.

In time, holding down future budgets will lose its drama; it will have been done. But newly respectable tax-cutting during inflation will gain in appeal, especially if the experiment begins to show some productivity results. Then we can all get richer without feeling guilty, which is the dream of the economic alchemist.

The irony is in the fire: President Reagan has wrapped the bitter pill of tax cuts in the sugar coating of spending restraints. If two-thirds of that jelly bean is swallowed by the Congress, much midsummer euphoria will ensue, to be followed in the fall by loud teeth-grating when results are not apparent.

And then, in early 1982, we can expect the counter-revolution. The push to spend again to alleviate suffering will come from campaigning congressmen, and an old pol of the past — Tip O'Neill — will charge out to sweep back the wave of the future. That is when Mr. Reagan's determination to recover America's initiative will be tested.

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The Price of Being Civilized

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — President Reagan's economic speech to Congress marks the turn of a long historic tide in American federalism. However successful he turns out to be in getting the details of his program enacted, we know we are at the end of the age in which Americans looked to Washington to meet their every public need.

It lasted nearly 50 years, from the inauguration of Franklin D. Roosevelt. In that period, just about my lifetime, the federal government changed from a marginal influence on the average person's life to the center of his expectations.

Today we expect Washington to save bankrupt cities and automobile companies, to lead the fight against street crime, to put middle-class children through college, to support the income of farmers, to help feed and house the poor, to build highways and transit systems. Fifty years ago none of those things, or a hundred other worthy objects, was regarded as the responsibility of the federal government.

Conservative politicians have denounced the growth of federal programs for years, but the programs have kept right on growing — under not only Democratic administrations but those of Dwight D. Eisenhower, Richard M. Nixon, Gerald R. Ford. Now there is a sense of real change in political and public attitude, for two evident reasons.

One is the reality of economic limits. As long as the U.S. economy was growing, and producing more tax revenue, it was relatively painless for Washington to take on more responsibilities. Now the United States, in common with virtually all other industrialized countries, is in a time of stagnant productivity, high inflation and unemployment. The pie is not getting larger, and no one can see when it will.

The second reason is the sensed limit of human organization: in a

U.S.-Soviet Contest Breaking the Rules

By William Pfaff

PARIS — There once were rules for the Soviet-U.S. contest, and they have been broken. Why, and by whom, makes an interesting argument. But the urgent matter is to discover whether rules can be re-established. That effort, or its failure, can decide great and somber issues during the next four years, and perhaps for much longer than that.

The United States and the Soviet Union now both acknowledge that they formally agreed in 1972 to a code of conduct. In statements issued during the second week in February, each accused the other of breaking the code. The Department of State named Soviet sponsorship for the Cubans in Angola, the Ethiopian war, Afghanistan, and cases of Soviet violation. The Soviet Union said that the United States has annexed the Gambia and other areas to its "sphere of influence," and stages "provocative military exercises."

The story goes back before that, however. Soviet sources have privately argued that Henry Kissinger started the trouble by attempting to cut the Soviet Union out of the Middle East in the Arab-Israeli settlement he tried to negotiate in the shuttle diplomacy that followed the Yom Kippur War of 1973. The Soviet Union wanted a general agreement in Geneva at which the Arab powers, Israel, and the United States would together decide how to end the crisis.

Audacious Policy

Mr. Kissinger chose a more audacious policy, which produced an affront to Soviet pride. He wanted to make the United States not merely guarantor of Israel, as in the past, but of the Arab as well, and thus the single sponsor of Middle Eastern peace.

He failed; it was left to Anwar Sadat to relaunch the peace-making in 1977, and to Jimmy Carter to achieve the Camp David agreements. But Camp David produced, in one respect, the same result Mr. Kissinger had wanted. The United States, acting alone, inspired the settlement, paid for it, and provided the guarantees to both Israel and Egypt which enabled it to work. The Soviet Union was cut out.

There were three Mideastern possibilities open to Washington in the early 1970s. The first, and most seductive, was the one attempted: to exclude the Soviet Union, and win Arabs as well as Israel to the U.S. side. The effort to do this entailed, in the Soviet view, a breach of the 1972 code of conduct. U.S. diplomats challenge this interpretation.

The second possibility was to ratify the Soviet role in the Middle East by making Moscow co-guarantor of any settlement. This would have respected the conventional wisdom of the period, the conventional notion of détente.

What the Middle East needed, then, was less superpower involvement in its struggles, not more. The U.S. and Soviet commitments to rival sides in the area inflamed conflict and has introduced factors irrelevant to the basic issues dividing Arabs from Israel. It has made the whole affair ultimately more dangerous.

It follows that the better course for the United States would have been to try to reduce the involvement in the area of both Americans and Russians by pressing responsibility for negotiations and guarantees back upon the Israelis

and Arabs themselves — who to live with the consequences that case, the United States, in its own engagements, have demanded, and even case Soviet restraint. This policy never attempted.

The Soviet Union thus made very serious trouble. It only played an unconstructive role in the Middle East, but sponsored the Cubans in Africa, locked new political bases in Yemen, the Horn of Africa, conducted coup d'états in Afghanistan, and 1980, said invaded that the country.

This was rule-breaking in a way. It violated what had agreed in 1972. But it also was something more fundamental: those unwritten norms of restraint that had been worked in grief and bloodshed during earlier postwar years.

Basic to those norms had that military force could be resisted change in the political scene, but not to expand the Soviet or U.S. political presence. Intervention in the Dominican intervention, U.S. landing in Lebanon in were within the rules. But no like Gen. Douglas MacArthur tempt to remedy Korea in was ever tried again. Soviet bay suppression of the revolt in Hong Kong in 1956, and the sion of Czechoslovakia in were within the rules. Invading ghanistan was not. These were edifying rules. They were not expedience and survival, a morality.

Whatever they were, they have been abandoned. As a there is on both sides some erable anxiety, anger, and a belief that one must prepare the worst. We are on the canal ladder. A conviction has been duced in the United States the Soviet government cannot be ed. An equivalent view of the ed States may exist in Mo. The foundation of détente been that bargains could be: which would be kept.

In the Open

But with the argument in the open, it is possible to that the ruins might be new. It is important that this ttempted. In the United S however, the quarrel today between those who favor another version of a code of power conduct, but between who say such a code is po and the who argue that the sion of Afghanistan has st riated that agreements with Soviet Union are worthless would like to believe that it is understood in Moscow, gential that the Soviet gover grant that, after Afghanistan reconstruction of a code of duct will probably begin on there has been a sign for East.

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President Reagan's Hope for Early Tax Cut Action Encounters Congressional Doubt

By William Phil

WASHINGTON — President Reagan's plan to cut taxes for Americans a tax cut by July 1 met with congressional doubt Thursday, and some supporters predicted lawmakers may be unable to pass the proposal for the rest of the year.

Members of Congress — especially those who are not against a tax cut — said they were not against a tax cut for the economy and a big windfall for the Treasury.

Reagan's tax bill, which he outlined Wednesday night as part of a plan to revitalize the economy, is targeted for middle- and up-

per-income Americans in the hope that they will invest the savings in ways that will create jobs and slow inflation.

Sen. Alan Cranston, D-Calif., was skeptical. There is no assurance, he said, that a tax cut would make such productive investments, he said. "They may just buy more cars and Cadillacs," Sen. Cranston suggested.

Rep. Henry Reuss, D-Wis., pursued that theme with Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan at a Joint Economic Committee hearing. "Are you prepared to advocate an excise tax on such luxury items as fur coats and expensive motor cars?" Mr. Reuss asked.

There is some concern in both parties that passing a three-year tax cut now, as Mr.

Regan recommended, could shatter efforts to control inflation.

Senate Republican Leader Howard Baker told a news conference that because lawmakers have their own ideas of when and how taxes should be reduced, "it's possible [for] a tax bill may extend into next year."

Rep. Dan Rostenkowski, D-Ill., chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, predicted his committee would complete action on the tax cut no earlier than the end of May. That would make it all but impossible for Congress to send the completed bill to Mr. Regan by his signature by the administration's June 1 target date.

"We have to give the public and members of

Congress a full hearing" before approving such a major bill, said House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill.

Sen. Baker said Mr. Reagan's call for deep spending cuts will have an easier time winning congressional approval than will the tax reductions. He outlined a schedule that would have the Republican-controlled Senate complete action within a month on the first phase of the spending reductions.

No one in the Democratic-controlled House would make a similar prediction. Speaker O'Neill, alleging inequities in the spending cuts that would penalize the poor, said "there'd be a revolution in the House" if an effort were made to rush those proposals.

Unless the two houses pass the Reagan program, Sen. Baker said, "people will rise up in a rage of indignation" in next year's elections and decide whether to fault the House or the Senate.

Package Needed

The House will work first on the tax cuts while the Senate tackles spending reductions. But there is agreement among leaders that at some point the two issues will have to be combined into a package so that Congress will not approve the politically popular tax reductions and forget about spending cuts.

However the program is packaged, it is unlikely to win the endorsement of those who stand to lose government benefits. The Con-

gressional Black Caucus, for example, immediately rejected Mr. Reagan's assurances that the budget cuts would not hurt those in need.

In fact, the caucus leaders told a news conference, the Reagan program strikes at the "lifelines of millions of the poorest families, and children who will become hungrier, colder and sicker than they already are."

Coal miners who receive special aid because they suffer from black-lung disease picketed the White House on Thursday.

In Bal Harbour, Fla., the AFL-CIO executive council issued a four-page statement saying that the Reagan program would "require more sacrifice from those who have little more to give to those who already have much."



President Reagan displays a copy of his economic plan, called "A Program for Economic Recovery." He gave highlights of the policy Wednesday in his address to a joint session of Congress.

A Third of Trims Would Come From Programs to Aid the Poor

By Peter Behr and Spencer Rich
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — About \$10 billion, or more than a third, of the \$41.4 billion in spending reductions that President Reagan called for in the 1982 fiscal year would come from programs that primarily aid the poor. But they would be taken, the administration maintained, in ways that would not hurt the truly needy.

Medicaid, food stamps, housing aid to the poor and unemployment compensation all would be affected. Tenants in subsidized housing, the fastest growing of all federal welfare programs, would be required to pay 30 percent of income in rent, up from 25 percent now, and the planned number of new units would be reduced to 225,000 for 1982 from 260,000.

Grants to state and local governments would also be much reduced, and the U. S. Conference of Mayors quickly said through its president, Richard G. Hatcher of Gary, Ind., that Mr. Reagan's proposals "are not fair" to the cities.

About \$6.7 billion in further cuts would come in spending and loan programs that subsidize specific sectors of the economy.

The \$41.4 billion is a first installment of a program that Mr. Reagan hopes will limit future growth in federal spending to 6 percent a year, starting with the 1982 fiscal year that begins Oct. 1.

Wednesday, in his economic plan in a nationally televised speech to a joint session of Congress, Mr. Reagan proposed 83 major budget changes that would reduce spending an estimated \$34.8 billion in fiscal 1982. A second list of smaller spending changes will be proposed before March 10 to reach the \$41.4 billion target.

Disinction on Poor

In his budget plan, Mr. Reagan drew a sharp distinction between the "deserving needy" and those just above the federal poverty line. Eligibility rules in more than a dozen of the largest assistance programs would be tightened to eliminate millions of recipients whom the government can no longer afford to support, in the Reagan administration's view.

About 400,000 households would be removed from the food stamp program rolls. Medicaid spending would be reduced \$100 million this year and allowed to increase only at the inflation rate after fiscal 1982.

The nation's basic income maintenance and entitlement programs, totaling about \$350 billion, would be cut only about \$9 billion, Mr. Reagan said.

But in different parts of the budget he also proposed cutting out \$3.6 billion in public service jobs, most of which go to people of small means, and about \$2.6 billion in 1982 (and more later) in education, health and social services grants to the states, largely for programs helping the educationally, physically or financially disadvantaged.

If these cuts are added to those he listed under income maintenance programs, then the program cuts affecting primarily poor or near-poor people would come to \$16 billion.

The administration proposed a surprise change in unemployment assistance, to deny benefits to jobless workers who decline to take new jobs at pay substantially below what they had earned.

Mr. Reagan's budget would also shift responsibility for a range of federal programs from the federal government to states and localities.

More than 45 elementary and secondary education grant programs totaling \$6 billion in projected budget authority would be consolidated into two block grant programs with a \$1.5-billion cut in budget authority; similar consolidation of 40 social services, health and welfare programs would cut 1982 outlays from \$9.3 billion to \$6.8 billion.

Other notable cuts include:

- Limiting cost-of-living pension raises for federal employees to once a year instead of twice.
- Eliminating by more than half in the school impact-aid program, a traditional target of budget-cutters.
- Reducing food stamps by \$1.8 billion, about one-sixth; and the school lunch and related child feeding programs would be cut from \$3.9 billion to \$2.3 billion, by tougher eligibility rules.
- Asking Congress to cancel the next increase in subsidies for the dairy industry, scheduled April 1, a savings of nearly \$1.1 billion.
- Sharply reducing the fiscal 1982 Carter budget proposal for foreign development aid, as well as support for the Peace Corps, food aid shipments, the World Bank, the United Nations and other international organizations by \$402 million.
- Cutting 11 percent from federal water project construction funds.

Main Budget Features Of Reagan's Proposal

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Following are highlights of President Reagan's budget, announced on Wednesday.

GENERAL — Spending for fiscal 1982, which begins Oct. 1, would be \$695.5 billion, or \$41.4 billion below the amount called for in the Carter budget. This cut is a main feature of Mr. Reagan's economic recovery program, but with receipts for fiscal 1982 estimated at \$650.5 billion, there would still be a deficit of \$45 billion. Mr. Reagan proposed to cut this deficit in half in fiscal 1983 and achieve a balanced budget in 1984, one year behind the schedule he advocated in the campaign.

TAXES — Mr. Reagan outlined a plan that would, if approved, be the biggest tax-relief package ever enacted. He called for individual and business tax reductions totaling \$53.9 billion. The plan is intended to spur the economy by allowing businesses increased deductions for the cost of buildings, vehicles and equipment. It also calls for individual tax cuts that average about 9 percent a year for three years on wage and salary income.

MILITARY — Mr. Reagan has proposed a \$7.2-billion increase in military spending, an unusually large shift for a peacetime economy. This program will bring the military's share of the budget from its present 34.1 percent to 32.4 percent in 1984.

THE POOR — Mr. Reagan promised to preserve the "safety net programs" such as Social Security, Medicare and veterans' benefits. But much of the trimming was accomplished through tightened eligibility requirements or sharp funding cuts in such programs as public-service jobs, food stamps, student loans, welfare and free school lunches. Even so, "safety net" spending is expected to increase to 41 percent of the budget by 1984, compared to 37 percent now.

THE CITIES — The budget cuts would hit hard at urban areas through abolition of about 100 assorted social programs and through cutbacks in capital spending programs for airports, highways and mass transit.

THE ECONOMY — All of these proposals are based on optimistic economic predictions that call for a halving of inflation and the creation of 13 million new jobs by 1986 and an overall growth rate of 4 to 5 percent a year. This reflects Mr. Reagan's "supply-side" economic theory that coordinated cuts in taxes and government spending will bring prosperity.

Federal Tax Burden May Rise Despite Proposed Reagan Cuts

By Caroline Atkinson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Under President Reagan's new tax proposals, the federal tax burden would still rise this year, to 21.1 percent of national product, then steady to 19.3 percent by 1984.

But with the cuts in the rate of inflation, the tax burden would be reduced to 17.8 percent by 1984, the basic Reagan plan announced Wednesday.

The plan calls for a 10 percent cut in individual income tax rates, and more generous depreciation allowances for business — two changes that would put the tax level back just three years ago.

The president's economic plan presented to a joint session of Congress and broadcast over nationwide television.

The Justice Department in its address to Congress said that he will propose additional tax cuts "at an early date," and that he will also propose changes to reduce the so-called marriage tax penalty, whereby two wage-earners pay more if married than they would if single.

He also said that he will propose changes to index tax brackets so that they rise with inflation; to allow a 10 percent tuition tax credit to colleges and universities; and to allow a 10 percent tax credit to owners of family-owned farms and ranches.

Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan refused Wednesday to say these additional tax cuts would be paid for. He told reporters that enterprise zones, providing incentives for business to invest in depressed areas, will probably also be included in a second bill.

important to cut taxes for those in upper income brackets as they are the ones who save and invest most.

Next year a family of four earning \$20,000 a year would have a tax cut of \$470 under the president's proposals, equivalent to a 15.1 percent reduction in the tax bill. A family earning \$50,000 would have a cut of the same proportion equivalent to \$1,883 a year.

By 1984 the Reagan proposals would cut taxes for a four-person family earning \$20,000 a year by \$578 or 29 percent. A similar family with an income of \$30,000 a year would pay \$1,063 less tax a year, equivalent to a 27 percent cut. In upper income brackets the program would cut \$6,869 a year from the tax bill of a \$100,000 family that earned all its income from working, equivalent to 24.5 percent.

Although the tax cuts are similar in proportional terms, they have a very different impact on after-tax incomes. Because the rich pay out more of their incomes in taxes, a cut in their tax bill gives them a bigger rise in their take-home pay, in percentage as well as in dollar terms, than it gives lower-income families.

The administration has decided to ask Congress to pass a "clean" tax bill, with few or no amendments, promising a vehicle for congressional "vest projects" later in the year. Mr. Regan characterized the promised second bill as a "Christmas tree" bill.

But unless this includes substantial revenue raises, the cost of the second bill could upset the rest of the Reagan budget figuring. The Treasury secretary said he did not now want to talk about cuts in tax expenditures, which might offset some of the additional cost. Congressmen are unlikely to wait for a second bill before pushing their favorite tax measures, sources said.

10 Sentenced In FALN Plot

The Associated Press

CHICAGO — Ten suspected members of the Puerto Rican terrorist group FALN have been sentenced to prison terms ranging from 55 to 90 years on charges of sedition, conspiracy, armed robbery, weapons violations and interstate transportation of a stolen vehicle. FALN is an organization that seeks Puerto Rican independence.

The defendants, sentenced Wednesday in federal court, will be eligible for parole after serving a third of their sentences. They were convicted Feb. 11. Prosecutors said the 10, who were arrested April 4 in the suburb of Evanston, had conspired to bomb 28 buildings in Chicago between 1975 and 1979.

It was the first time a seditious conspiracy charge had been used since the 1950s, when a group of Puerto Rican separatists were convicted of trying to assassinate President Harry S. Truman and of a shooting spree in the U.S. House of Representatives.

Mine Blast Kills 15 In South Philippines

United Press International

ZAMBOANGA, Philippines — A land mine exploded Wednesday at an American-owned rubber plantation in the southern Philippines, killing 15 security guards and seriously wounding four.

Military authorities said the blast took place on a B.F. Goodrich Co. plantation in Tumuhong Town, about 600 miles south of Manila. Muslim rebels were suspected of having planted the mine. There was no indication that the explosion was linked to the current visit to the Philippines of Pope John Paul II.

Honduras Tells OAS of Nicaragua Attack

The Associated Press

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — Honduras complained to the Organization of American States Thursday that Nicaragua troops launched a 15-hour attack on an Honduran military outpost along their common border. The Foreign Ministry said that the attack with rifles, grenades and mortars was at Pulo Verde and San Benito in southern Honduras on Tuesday. The ministry did not say if there were casualties.

President's Plan

Under the president's plan, the federal tax cut would show up in paychecks by July 1 this year, when schools or other institutions would be reduced 10 percent. They are to be reduced 5 percent for the John Kennedy Jr. rate cut for the alliance partner.

People would get \$8.9 billion in fiscal 1981, and \$53.9 billion by 1982 and \$59.3 billion by 1986. Individuals would get \$162.4 billion of the total, with the business's share at \$59.3 billion.

When fully effective, the Reagan plan would reduce business taxes by 30 percent from what they otherwise would be, while individual taxes would be lowered by some 10 percent.

Individual taxes would otherwise have gone up because of inflation and higher Social Security taxes. These are the factors that this plan would lift the tax burden even if new taxes, the Reagan cuts are enacted.

Norman Ture — the Economist Behind Reagan Tax Cut Program

By Edward Cowan
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — When President Reagan outlined his tax program to a joint session of Congress, the proposals reflected in good part the ideas and persistence of Norman B. Ture, the Treasury's prospective undersecretary for tax and economic policy.

Mr. Ture, at the age of 57, is the principal designer of the Reagan administration's streamlined tax package. The long-unorthodox "supply-side" view toward tax revision — cutting taxes to encourage investment — that Mr. Ture and others have advocated has become White House orthodoxy.

It has been a long climb for Mr. Ture. Thirty years ago, fresh out of graduate studies in economics, Mr. Ture joined the Treasury's tax analysis staff, labored anonymously for several years as so many bright young men and women do, and then moved on to a congressional staff job.

Mr. Ture lost on only one significant issue in the internal deliberations over the tax package's contents, according to an administration official. He would have liked Congress to drop the minimum tax that individuals pay on investment income to 50 percent from 70 percent in one year. The president's political advisers vetoed that on the ground it would look like too sweet a deal for the well-to-do and was sure to be rejected by the Democratic majority in the House.

Larger Victory

But Mr. Ture, according to allies within the administration, won a larger victory in that the White House rejected suggestions from some political strategists that the president attempt to preempt congressional tax writers by adorning his supply-side tax bill with such extraneous matters as relief for couples from the so-called marriage penalty and a research tax credit for business.

Mr. Ture, the administration's most learned supply-side economist, has moved during his years in Washington from center-left tax reform advocacy to center-right advocacy of tax incentives for investment, including measures that would primarily benefit the well-to-do.

Aside from the Reagan task force, he has served on the task forces of former Presidents John F. Kennedy and Richard M. Nixon.

Mr. Ture (the name rhymes with hoary) believes that cutting income tax rates across-the-board will unleash entrepreneurial risk-taking and individual productivity. That expectation, and the related belief that inflation will not be aggravated — and, in fact, will abate — form the essence of supply-side theory.

Mr. Ture's nomination has not been confirmed by the Senate, but no difficulty was expected.

Russians Reject Deal From Israel

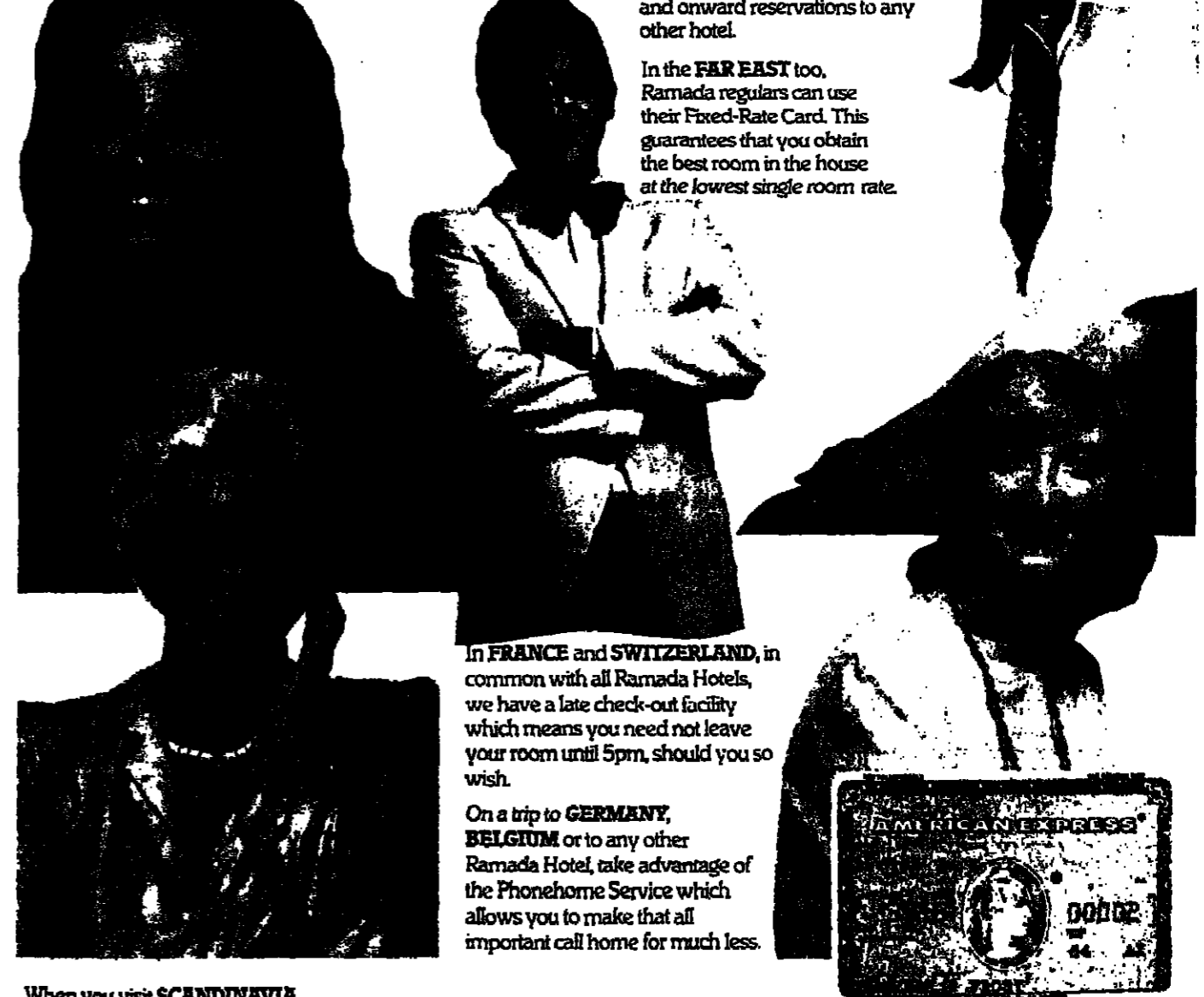
New York Times Service

TEL AVIV — The Soviet Union refused to accept about 1,000 Jewish items from Israel this month, apparently because Soviet officials disapproved of a Hebrew poster appealing for contributions to the United Security Fund.

The Israelis rejected the poster from their electronic sorting machines this week. "What's the need of mail running if it doesn't reach Jews in Russia," a post office spokesman asked.

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John Knudsen Northrop Dead at 86; Airplane Designer Founded 2 Firms

GLENDALE, Calif. — John Knudsen Northrop, 86, an aviation pioneer who founded two aircraft companies and designed dozens of planes, has died of pneumonia, a hospital spokeswoman said Thursday.

Mr. Northrop, who was hospitalized last October, died Wednesday. He founded Northrop Aircraft Inc. and helped start Lockheed Aircraft Corp. He was responsible for the design of dozens of planes, including the Lockheed Vega, used by Amelia Earhart in her historic flight across the Atlantic; the Douglas A-17; the Douglas BT-1 dive bomber for the Navy; the Northrop Alpha, Beta, Gamma and Delta series of civilian aircraft; and the P-61 Black Widow, the first plane created specifically for night flying.

One of Northrop's most controversial designs was the so-called "flying wing," which the Air Force had planned to put into production after World War II but later canceled. Mr. Northrop said in 1978 that the cancellation was a government effort to force him into a merger. He said the propeller-driven wing would have provided greater fuel efficiency, range and load-carrying capacity.

Although he retired from his own company 26 years ago, Mr. Northrop kept in contact with other aviation pioneers, particularly by the late Donald Douglas, creator of the DC-3. "Every major airplane in the skies today has some Jack Northrop in it," Mr. Douglas said of his friend in the 1940s.

Born in Santa Barbara, Mr. Northrop began his aviation career in 1916, working with the Lockheed brothers to design wings for a seaplane.

He also set up Northrop University in the Los Angeles suburb of Inglewood. After serving in World War I, Mr. Northrop again worked with the Lockheed brothers until they went bankrupt in 1920. He worked for Douglas Aircraft for four years, until 1927, when he joined Allan Lockheed and two other men in forming what is now Lockheed Corp.

David Garnett

LONDON (AP) — David Garnett, 88, one of the last survivors of the Bloomsbury group of British writers and artists, has died at his home in Montcuq, France, his family reported Thursday.

Mr. Garnett died Tuesday. His best known novel was "Lady into Fox" published in 1922. He also edited the letters of T.E. Lawrence, which appeared in 1938.

Known as "Bunny" to his Bloomsbury friends, he was born into a noted literary family. His grandfather was superintendent of the reading room at the British Museum, his father was a publisher who fostered such writers as Conrad and Galsworthy, and his mother was translator of a standard English version of Tolstoy's "War and Peace."

Marcel Bezencon

LAUSANNE, Switzerland (Reuters) — Marcel Bezencon, 73, a Swiss broadcasting official who pioneered the growth of European television, died Tuesday at his home in Lausanne.

As head of Swiss television during the 1950s, he played a major part in setting up the Eurovision network in which Western European national television stations exchange live broadcasts.

Ibrahim Abdel-Hadi

CAIRO (Reuters) — Egyptian politician Ibrahim Abdel-Hadi, 82, prime minister under the late King Farouk for 18 months in the turbulent period leading up to the 1952 revolution, died Wednesday after a long illness, the Middle East News Agency reported.

A revolutionary tribunal sentenced him to death, but the sentence was later commuted to life imprisonment. He was eventually freed because of bad health.

Just Rens

PARAMARIBO, Surinam (UPI) — Just Rens, 64, Surinam politician and minister in several governments, died Monday night. Mr. Rens' last official post was as minister of economics from 1969 to 1973.



The Heeters at their Barsac chateau.

Wine

U.S. Oenophile Takes Root in France

By Terry Robards

PARIS, France — The 18th-century mansion with its tawny stucco walls and arched windows rises beyond a green lawn on the road through Barsac, about 20 miles south of Bordeaux. It is Chateau Nairac, a place where luscious white wines are produced, where some of the ambitions and dreams of Tom Heeter are coming true.

Heeter, a native of Dayton, Ohio, discovered wine 16 years ago on a trip to California and decided to devote his life to it. As a student at Columbia University, he began reading everything that he could find on the subject and began haunting the wine shops of New York City.

A few years later, amid the student rebellions of 1968, he left Columbia and went to work full time at the Sherry-Lehmann wine shop.

A Great Taste

Over lunch one day with Michel Tesson, a young man from Bordeaux whom he had met at Sherry-Lehmann, he drank a Chateau Giscours 1962, one of the greatest wines he had tasted until then. The Giscours 1962 was one of the best reds made in Bordeaux that year, a wine capable of turning almost anyone into an oenophile for life.

Heeter decided he wanted to go to Bordeaux and learn the wine trade, so his friend Tesson wrote to Pierre Tari of Chateau Giscours on his behalf. He arrived at Giscours in October, 1969, in the middle of the harvest, with his basket hound and a new Volvo he had purchased at the Amsterdam airport. "I had all of two days of Berlitz French," he says. He met not only Pierre Tari but his sister Nicole.

The Tari family, originally from Algeria, had bought Chateau Giscours in 1952 and had become entrenched in the Bordeaux wine route. They welcomed the young American with the great thirst to learn, the man who kept traveling all over the region, tasting and asking questions and studying.

Heeter soon determined that he wanted to buy his own vineyard and make his own wine. He found several Medoc properties for sale and, lacking sufficient funds himself, decided to return to the United States to set up a syndicate to purchase one. Meanwhile, he was getting to know Nicole Tari better.

After a month back in the United States, he returned to Giscours in time for Christmas. Nicole was waiting. He invited her to accompany him on a trip to Ohio in January, when she would meet his parents. They were engaged in March and were married in April.

Plans for the syndicate were abandoned, but Heeter still wanted to own his own vineyard and so did Nicole. It would be a team effort, for Nicole would be actively involved. "Rather than deciding to do something big, we decided to do something small, for ourselves," he recalls. They found a classified ad in a local paper for Chateau Nairac, a house with seven bedrooms, 14-foot ceilings, no central heating or plumbing. It had not been inhabited for 60 years.

Romance and Marriage

The Nairac vineyard then consisted of 27 1/2 acres, since expanded to 37. It was all theirs for a reported \$150,000, to be paid over eight years. But it was inexpensive for good reason: not only was the property run down and in need of work, it was in Barsac, where sweet wines are made, delicious wines well known to connoisseurs but out of favor with the wine-consuming public at large.

To make a dry wine in Barsac or neighboring Sauternes is to be defeated by the elements, to do something that Tom and Nicole Heeter would never consider doing, except perhaps as a sideline. The wines of Barsac are great precisely because of the intense, nectar-like sweetness that is achieved only with extreme difficulty. When they are vinified dry, they are dull, lacking in character and in no way special.

The sweetness is achieved only in certain vintages, when the weather conditions are ideal, when the grapes can be left hanging on the vines late in the autumn to gain extra ripeness.

Tom and Nicole Heeter bottled no wine under Chateau Nairac's name in 1977 or '78, and only portions of their crop were good enough to merit the name in 1979, 1975, 1974 and 1972.

Since they bought the chateau in 1971, only three times — in 1973, 1976 and 1980 — have they been able to bottle their entire crop. In the other years they have been forced to sell off at least a portion to be bottled simply as regional Barsac or Sauternes, without a chateau name.

Even in the best years, like 1980, Chateau Nairac produces only 2,200 cases. "Everything has happened right for us," says Tom Heeter, now 40 years old, who de-

vised his 1980 harvest until late October, after the sun finally came out and imparted the final touch of ripeness that his grapes needed.

The labels now carry the name Heeter-Tari in recognition of Nicole's role, and there are three children — Nicolas, 9; Jessica, 8; and Elouise, 7. The square of Chateau Nairac can sometimes be seen through the iron fence, playing with his children or walking his dog down the gravel driveway in front of the big house, where his dream is now reality.

Frank Diary To Be Tested

The Associated Press

AMSTERDAM — The manuscript of "The Diary of Anne Frank," the tale of a girl's coming of age while hiding with her family from the Nazis, will undergo laboratory testing to prove its authenticity, the Dutch War Documentation Institute reported.

The institute was left the manuscript by Anne's father, Otto Frank, who died last August at the age of 91. He was the sole survivor of the eight Jews living in the Amsterdam canal house discovered by the Nazis on Aug. 4, 1944. Anne's diary covered a period of two years while the family and friends hid in a secret annex of the house.

Institute director Harry Paape said the manuscript would be sent to the Justice Ministry laboratory where experts would examine the manuscript, handwriting and ink.

He said the results would be included in a Dutch-language book to be published next year printing the diary in full for the first time. He said the new book will contain the so-called first and second versions of the diary and the version edited by her father, which omitted some portions in which Anne discusses disagreements with her mother and tells of the awakening to her sexual development.

The diary was first published in 1952 in the Netherlands and has since been translated into many languages.

The diary is now being tested to determine if it is the original manuscript or a copy.

The testing is being done by the Dutch War Documentation Institute.

The results of the testing will be published in a book next year.

The book will be published in Dutch and English.

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Russian Dramatist

Paris Exhibit Honors Playwright Evreinov

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The centenary of Nikolai Evreinov, the Russian dramatist, director, correspondence, stage decor, production plans and posters, Bibliotheque de l'Armenal (1 Rue Sully) under the auspices of the Bibliotheque Nationale and the Department des Arts du Spectacle, Evreinov, who died in Paris in 1953, remains the most influential

Russian playwright since the death of Chekhov in 1904. Though he chose to quit the Soviet Union in 1925, his work is now being "rediscovered" there after 50 years of silence and neglect.

Born in Moscow, the son of a wealthy engineer and a mother of French extraction and artistic temperament, he was enrolled in his teens in the imperial law school. It is perhaps significant that his theatrical contemporaries, Alexander Tairov, who founded the Kamerny Theater, and Diaghilev, also had legal training, an asset for impresarios.

Musical Talent

After obtaining a law degree, he completed a course in composition at the St. Petersburg conservatory, where Rimsky-Korsakov and Glazunov were his masters, but decided against a career as a concert pianist.

His omnivorous reading led him to travel widely. Evidence of his journeys in thought are contained in his book "The Theater in Life" (translated into English and many other languages). In it he discusses the varying viewpoints of world-shakers of the period — Nietzsche, Tolstoy, Bergson, Freud and Wilde — and presents his discoveries on the theatrical instinct in nature and animals.

With the symbolists, he opposed the representational art of naturalism as practiced by Stanislavsky in the Moscow Art Theater.

Establishing his directorial ability with a production of D'Annunzio's "Francesca da Rimini," he embarked on program of the theater of antiquity, including liturgical drama and medieval miracle plays, and followed it with a one on the dramas of Spain's golden age of Calderon and Lope de Vega.

He opened a cabaret, The Crooked Mirror, in St. Petersburg to stage his own work and that of the avant-garde. He created and shocked the imperial court by producing Sologub's "fantasy," "Nocturnal Dances," with Leon Bakst's settings and Michel Fokine's choreography, in which he introduced nudity to the theater.

He brought back the commedia dell'arte in his playlet "A Merry Death," in which Columbine, Harlequin and a wistful, moonstruck Pierrot are the principals, and delved into the subconscious in his monodrama — or psychodrama — "The Theater of the Soul." In that bizarre piece the rational self and the emotional self battle for domination in a man's brain. His eternal self sleeps tranquilly during the argument, but awakens to move on after the man is shot himself.

After 1917 Bolshevik revolt, the Russian stage, like Russia itself, was in a confused and divided



Evreinov in 1915.

state and Evreinov returned to theater to compile his own theatrical art in several years. In 1921 he produced a playlet in the Winter Palace, grad, portraying Kerensky and the storming of the Winter Palace, the revolutionaries' first step toward the red and white spring Eisenstein's film "Battleship Potemkin."

Evreinov's next play, "The Thing," showed how a man believes convince the masses of dreary provincial bores that life is worth living. Approval from the censor was produced, but thereafter his works were rejected for their political propaganda.

His revival of some of his 1917 cabaret programs in Moscow and Leningrad was sent abroad on a cultural visit to tour with Leonid Kozlov in Warsaw. He decided against the Soviet system as such, appeared to exclude his work, had recently married a former actress and the prospects of a bright side his homeland drew him.

His play, "The Chief," produced by Charles Dullin in Paris (where it ran two seasons) was often revived and staged by Pirandello in Rome, brought European reputation and the actor Guild invited him to tour in New York. On the eve of war II "The Chief" was adapted by Jean Cocteau, filmed in Paris and Rome, French with Russian Novikov-Mikhovskiy.

The exhibition is a result of his impressive contributions to the scope of his extraordinary career. Anna Evreinova, his wife, who was 30 years his junior, took part in its arrangement.

Photography

A Timely Review of Polish Pictures

PARIS — La Photographie polonaise, Centre Pompidou, to March 8.

This is a timely exhibition of Polish photography in view of the current situation but planned long before and assembled by the International Center for Photography in New York. It offers an insight into the history of Poland and of photography itself, a romantic beginning with pictorialism at the end of the last century, a realist passage during the '30s, dramatic force during the Warsaw ghetto uprising in 1944 and the modern searchings in the last decade that border on the abstract. Polish photography developed parallel to but on the fringe of the leaders, influenced mostly by its Western neighbor, Germany. It shows a large quantity of talent yet lacks an avant-garde perception except in the latest period. The most interesting part of the show is the Warsaw uprising; photographers in the encircled city captured all the doomed heroism of ghetto fighters.

A young woman studies her face in a hand mirror amid the rubble, her calm examination of herself and her beauty in sharp contrast with the atmosphere of fighting and the hope for survival. A series of blurred pictures made with a concealed camera in a forest shows a group of women walking, and if the caption did not say that they were going to the gas chambers the picture would be just a curious group-nude study. Speaking of captions, they are all too small. An appendix of pictures relating to recent developments in Poland does not fit in; the pictures are poorly chosen and without historical insight, not strong enough to evoke any kind of feeling.

Reissues in Photography, Centre Pompidou, to April 20.

A small part of the "Les Realismes entre revolution et reaction 1919-1939" exhibition, photography plays the most realistic role in the show. Pictures by August Sander, Lisette Model, Solomon Brauner, FSA photographers, Albert Renger-Patzsch and many others portray with force a turning point that photography took in that period. Leaving the paths of painting it took in the second part of 19th century, early photographs by Renger-Patzsch in Germany, Stieglitz at the Gallery 291, in the F-64 in the United States and in the magazines Berliner Illustrierte Zeitung, Vu and Life started showing the world with maximum clarity.

Walker Evans, Galerie Baudoin Leboeuf, 36 Rue des Archives, Paris 4, to Feb. 28.

About 250 photographs from Evans' personal archives bought by Harry Lunn, a Washington dealer, raise the question of whether they should be looked at as an insight into an artist's private world, or as a chance to buy expensive memorabilia at astronomical prices (7,000 to 22,000 francs). Almost half of the pictures on

show are badly printed, probably experimental print-out papers and exposures; the photographer does not do public viewing. The other part of the show consists of photos of U.S. urban and rural scenes, lack the best known and most interesting part of Evans' work: the part that made him one of the pillars of modern photography: photographs of the Farm Security Administration project. Some of these can be seen at different museums (the Centre Pompidou, the Les Realismes exhibition and galleries Zabinski, etc.). "New York Between Two Wars" Eighty-by-10-inch prints from Evans' FSA period can be seen from the Library of Congress, \$6 plus postage.

Florence Henri, Centre Pompidou, to March 22.

A visit to the Florence Henri show on the third floor is a feast for the eyes. Realismes example of her experiments with her portraits of nudes, floral fruit compositions, and self-portraits. A concert pianist and photographer who became a student of Moholy-Nagy at Bauhaus, she is purist and constructivist in her expression very personal, with insight and total control of every detail.

Elsewhere

Robert Demachy, Palazzo Fortini San Marco, Venice, to March 15.

Sharps and Flats

DOUALA, Cameroon — Kenny Clarke, Lou Bennett and Jimmy Gourley will be the feature attraction of the Club Manu Djangou Feb. 20-March 7.

YOKYO — The Doublets will be at the Yubin Chokin Hall Feb. 23 at 6:30 p.m., followed by Chick Corea and Gary Burton on the 28th, also at 6:30.

HONGKONG — Jazz Business, featuring Tony Newbold, is at the Arts Center Feb. 21 starting at 9 p.m. The Lee Trusty quintet will be there on the 28th of the same time.

LONDON — Rose Murphy and Meier Holley will be featured at Ronnie Scott's Feb. 23-March 7. Billy Butterfield is at the Peace Square Feb. 24-25. Jay McShann is there Feb. 28 and March 1.

MUNICH — Art Blakey and the Jazz Messengers will be at the Domitile Feb. 23-28.

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6 x 50,000 DM		12 x 50,000 DM		18 x 50,000 DM		24 x 50,000 DM		30 x 50,000 DM		6 x 50,000 DM	
12 x 25,000 DM		24 x 25,000 DM		36 x 25,000 DM		48 x 25,000 DM		60 x 25,000 DM		12 x 25,000 DM	
24 x 12,500 DM		48 x 12,500 DM		72 x 12,500 DM		96 x 12,500 DM		120 x 12,500 DM		24 x 12,500 DM	
48 x 6,250 DM		96 x 6,250 DM		144 x 6,250 DM		192 x 6,250 DM		240 x 6,250 DM		48 x 6,250 DM	
96 x 3,125 DM		192 x 3,125 DM		288 x 3,125 DM		384 x 3,125 DM		480 x 3,125 DM		96 x 3,125 DM	
192 x 1,562 DM		384 x 1,562 DM		576 x 1,562 DM		768 x 1,562 DM		960 x 1,562 DM		192 x 1,562 DM	
384 x 781 DM		768 x 781 DM		1152 x 781 DM		1536 x 781 DM		1920 x 781 DM		384 x 781 DM	
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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Mannesmann Reports Rise in 1980 Earnings

MANNESMANN — Mannesmann, a West German producer of steel pipes and machinery, has announced that its 1980 earnings were up 15.48 million Deutsche marks in 1980 and reports that its 1980 consolidated sales rose 5 percent to 13.1 billion DM.

In a preliminary report for the 1980 business year, Mannesmann said foreign operations, particularly in Brazil, contributed greatly to 1980 gains, while its West German operations largely stagnated.

The report did not supply precise profit figures but indicated that the 1980 worldwide earnings were more than the 1979 level. Mannesmann said its West German operations were hampered by structural changes in its pipe and steel production plants. Its figures showed 1980 spending of 471 billion DM, sharply down from 569 million in 1979.

Japanese Firms Win East German Contract

TOKYO — Three Japanese companies have jointly won an order worth 83 million yen (about \$401 million) from East Germany's Industry-Import for a color television tube-making factory, Mitsumi of the three, said Thursday.

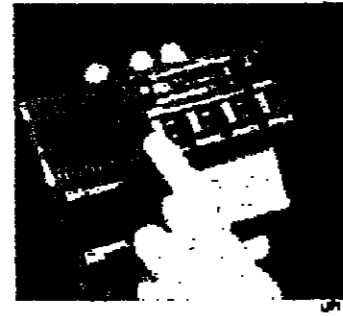
The factory will have an annual production capacity of 600,000 tubes, Mitsumi said. It said the shipment of facilities will begin from 1982. The two other Japanese firms involved are Toshiba and Nippon Electric Glass.

Wilson Invents Inexpensive Pocket TV Set

LONDON — A pocket-sized, black-and-white television set cost \$15 has been introduced by a graduate electronics firm. Times is using the project and will produce the receiver at Dundee, Scotland, with the British government providing cash aid.

The set's developer, Clive Sinclair, said Thursday: "Perhaps the best breakthrough is that it can be produced cheaply. Television had become a personal instead of a family thing, like radio did that is what we want to do."

The invention has a flat screen tube run by transistor radio batteries. It is designed to be smaller and more powerful than conventional tubes, but that it can receive transmissions almost anywhere in the world. The set combines an FM radio and measures six by four inches by one and a half (15.24 centimeters by 10.16 cm. by 3.81 cm.).



New pocket television

Reagan Plan Will Speed Write-Offs for Companies

By Caroline Atkinson and Jane Seaberry
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Business and tax proposals in President Reagan's plan will be cut sharply, with a major change in the present system. His plan for tax allowances for investment, provided by the President Reagan's tax proposal, was often cited.

The Reagan plan calls for more generous depreciation allowances. European countries would allow businesses to use accelerated depreciation schedules. The plan would allow businesses to use accelerated depreciation schedules. The plan would allow businesses to use accelerated depreciation schedules.

Turnabout A Surprise At U.S. Steel

Steel Division Itself Is Back in the Black

By Agis Salpukas
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — It was a dramatic turnabout at the U.S. Steel Corp. But most surprising to industry analysts was the report that even the company's steel division, despite a decline in shipments, was in the black.

The company, which reported 1980 earnings of \$24.5 million following a loss of \$293 million the year before, attributed the improvement to sharp manpower reductions, more efficient use of plant and equipment and a high level of capital spending — and it stresses that it will continue this course.

The about-face in the steel division, during a period when industry shipments declined 16 percent to 84 million tons and most of U.S. Steel's plants operated at 50-percent capacity, was especially dramatic, analysts said. They recalled that in 1979, when steel shipments had climbed to a robust 100 million tons, the steel division of the nation's largest steel company had lost money.

"Considering the operating rate," said Charles A. Bradford, the steel industry analyst for Merrill Lynch, "that's a monumental achievement."

'Bad to Average'

He said that even if the company announces in its annual report, when the operating profit of each segment will be broken out, that steel showed only a small profit, "that's still a hell of an improvement."

He shared the view of company Chairman David M. Roderick, however, that U.S. Steel still has a long way to go in improving its steel business. "It's gone from a bad company to an average company," Mr. Bradford said.

Mr. Roderick, who took over as chairman in 1979, has brought the company through a period of consolidation and a redeployment of its assets. He estimated that a number of reasons for the turnaround in steel, but emphasized that the permanent closing of 15 older plants with the loss of 12,500 jobs in November, 1979, was one of the most important steps.

Capitalism Finds Home in Hungary

By Agis Salpukas
New York Times Service

BUDAPEST — A unique bank in Eastern Europe not only is earning money after less than a year's operation, but also is winning high regard in the international banking community.

"They've got a good reputation; they are real experts," an official of Bankers Trust New York Corp. said of the Central European International Bank Ltd., the only financial institution headquartered in Eastern Europe and controlled by Western interests.

In its first 10 months of operation, ended Nov. 30, CEIB had a return of \$2.3 million with loans outstanding and other assets of \$156 million, said Matthias Kunzch, deputy managing director.

Mr. Kunzch, a Viennese with experience in Eastern Europe, has no profit at all in the first year reaches the break-even point at the end of the third year.

CEIB is sponsored by the National Bank of Hungary, which holds 34 percent of the shares. The remaining shares are evenly divided among Banca Commerciale Italiana, Banca di Roma, Societe Generale, Taiyo Kobe Bank and Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan.

Western financial observers say Hungary had two goals in establishing CEIB.

First, it wanted to grant the West control of a joint venture as a means of encouraging further Western investments. In all other joint ventures with the West, Hungary retains 51-percent control.

As well, Hungarian officials also wanted to increase their banking skills and sophistication by studying Western financial practices. "They generally aim to study on their own two feet," said Lawrence Brand, chief international economist at Bankers Trust, ex-

Prices Tumble on Wall Street

Ford Announces \$1.5-Billion Loss for 1980

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange dropped sharply in moderate trading despite a generally positive reception on Wall Street to President Reagan's economic message.

Meanwhile, Ford Motor announced that it lost \$1.5 billion last year after making a profit of \$1.2 billion in 1979.

Analysts said that investors liked what Mr. Reagan had to say but the major points were leaked in advance and there were no surprises.

Analysts said investors believe it will take months for Mr. Reagan's plan to move through Congress and with that long period of uncertainty ahead, they chose to take profits. Legislative leaders say Mr. Reagan's proposals face long debate.

The Dow Jones industrial average lost 13.74 points Thursday to close at 933.36. It had been ahead a point at the outset.

Declines led advances five to two as turnover rose to 41.63 million shares from 40.41 million shares Wednesday.

Ford said in Dearborn, Mich., that the 1980 loss equaled \$12.83 a share on sales of \$37 billion, compared with a 1979 profit of \$9.75 a share on \$43.5 billion in sales.

In the fourth quarter, the company lost \$316 million, or \$2.63 a share, on sales of \$10 billion against a year earlier loss of \$41 million or 35 cents a share, on similar sales of also \$10 billion.

Despite the losses, Ford said its "fundamental strengths and financial position brought it through 1980 without basic damage to its operations or a reduction in the scope of its plans for future products."

The department said inflation, as measured by what is known as the "implicit price deflator," rose 10.7 percent in the fourth quarter after a 9.2-percent rise in the third quarter. The department originally reported that the implicit price deflator rose 11.2 percent in the fourth quarter.

The GNP declined about 0.1 percent for all of 1980, the same percentage announced earlier, the Commerce Department said. It was the first decline in five years. The GNP increased by \$95 billion in the fourth quarter, the department said.

The new report said consumer spending was higher than calculated earlier for the fourth quarter, but figures for business investment, for net exports of goods and services and for government purchases of goods and services all were lower than previously announced.

Michael Evans of Evans Economics, an economic forecasting firm, said the GNP increase was enough to ward off increases in unemployment. The figure "shows the economy growing at an above average rate in the fourth quarter," he said.

He predicted that as a consequence the GNP in the first quarter of 1981 will turn in about the same performance, a healthy sign for the economy. And, he added, "Employment will probably stay right around where it is now."

U.S. Adjusts GNP Growth To 4% in Fourth Quarter

WASHINGTON — The U.S. economy grew at a slightly slower pace than previously announced for the final quarter of 1980, the Commerce Department said Thursday.

Revised figures showed that the real gross national product — discounting inflationary price increases — grew about 4 percent in the last three months of last year after a 2.4-percent increase in the third quarter. Preliminary figures announced last month had put the after-inflation growth rate at 5 percent.

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Japan TV Production Reaches Record High

TOKYO — Japan produced a record 10.91 million color television sets last year and exported 59 percent more than in 1979, the electronic industries association said Thursday. The Japanese exported 4.65 million sets, bettered only by the 5.25 million record set in 1976.

The announcement, which said sales to the European Economic Community went up 40 percent while exports to the United States fell by 17 percent from the 1979 figure, came two days after the EEC decided to monitor imports of automobiles, television tubes and machine tools from Japan. Exports of video recorders more than doubled, to 3.44 million in 1980, the association said.

GDP Fell 1% in U.K.

LONDON — Britain's gross domestic product fell 1 percent in the fourth quarter of 1980, according to the first preliminary estimate based on output data, the Central Statistical Office said Thursday.

The GDP over the whole year was 3 percent lower than in 1979, the office said.

Reagan Proposals Praised; Rates Expected to Decline

NEW YORK — U.S. businessmen and economists strongly endorsed President Reagan's program for stimulating the economy, and although many said his plans for bringing down the inflation rate were unrealistic, they see interest rates falling.

They expect a continuation of the gradual decline in interest rates and believe a prime rate of 13 percent is possible by year-end. Most banks are now quoting a prime rate of 14 percent.

Wall Street analysts predict the stock market will react favorably to Mr. Reagan's speech last night to a joint session of Congress.

Monty Gordon of Dreyfus Corp. said the stock market likely will respond favorably at the outset and may give ground in subsequent sessions to wait for congressional handling of the program.

"As the plan enters the congressional step back and wait to see whether the program becomes a reality," Mr. Gordon said.

Mr. Reagan's budget director, David Stockman, urged Congress on Thursday to quickly implement the president's economic program.

He told the Senate Budget Committee that the planned spending cuts, if enacted, would transmit dis-inflationary signals to financial, labor, product and international markets.

"As inflation expectations moderate, interest rates decline and business confidence improves," Mr. Stockman said.

Mr. Gordon said that because the plan was "presented forcefully and seems to be designed to encompass a broad range of projects" it has a better chance of success in Congress.

Robert Stovall of Dean Witter Reynolds Inc. believes that Mr. Reagan's call for a speed up in the depreciation allowances for business could aid shares of heavy industrial companies.

"If enacted, it would make U.S. industry much more competitive with the Japanese and Europeans," Mr. Stovall said.

The Reagan economic plan is based on the "supply side" premise that large tax cuts coupled with spending restraint will encourage investment and savings that will stimulate economic growth.

"It's an untested theory and no businessman would want to run a business on that kind of theory," said Irving Shapiro, the outgoing chairman of Dow Chemical.

However, David Cross of Chase Econometrics predicted that Mr. Reagan's comments on monetary policy will help prompt declines in prime interest rates.

Mr. Cross called for a program to achieve stable and moderate growth patterns in the money supply to keep both inflation and interest rates down in order to restore vigor to the U.S. economy.

Mr. Cross, and Robert Gough of Data Resources Inc., forecast a prime rate of 15 percent by the end of the second quarter of 1981.

Japanese Firm Says Poles Delay Building of Plant

TOKYO — Poland plans to postpone construction for two years of a polyester fibre plant to be supplied jointly by C. Itoh and Co. and Teijin Ltd., C. Itoh said Thursday.

The Poland's state-run Trade Corp. two years ago ordered the \$1.2-billion (1980) plant for shipment to Poland in 1980 and it was to be built by Poland by 1983 or 1984.

Poland has not asked for suspension of shipments from Japan, which started last year, despite its notice to the Japanese firm of plans to postpone construction of the plant. C. Itoh said. The firm added that it would continue shipment of plant and equipment to Poland as scheduled.

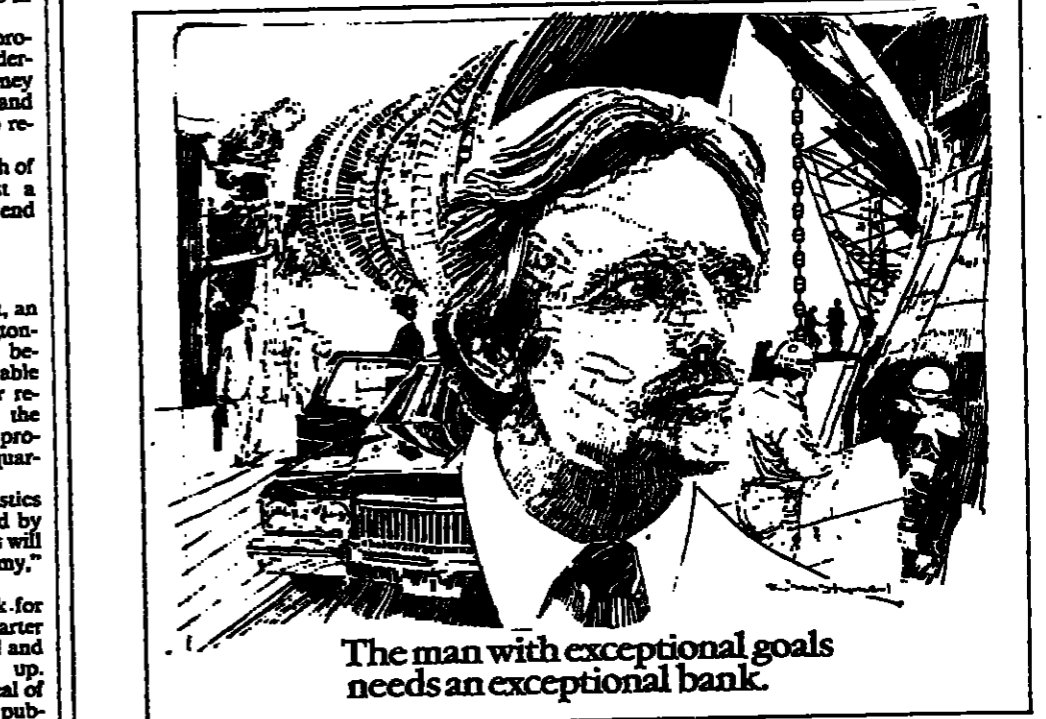
Trading sources said Poland is postponing the construction due to the political unrest and the country's foreign exchange shortage.

West German '80 Current Account Shows Deficit of 28.1 Billion DM

WIESBADEN, West Germany — Higher trade deficits with oil exporting countries and Japan pushing West Germany's current account deficit to a record 28.1 billion Deutsche marks last year, the Federal Statistics Office reported Thursday.

The country had a 10.14-billion-DM deficit in 1979, the first red ink since 1965 on the current account, which measures merchandise trade and so-called invisibles such as tourist spending.

West German trade with the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries showed a 14.6-billion-



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Seated at left, head office of Republic National Bank of New York, U.S. subsidiary of the Trade Development Bank Holding Group. The 29th largest bank in the United States, ranked in order of deposits. Republic is one of America's fastest growing financial institutions.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for February 19, 1981, excluding bank service charges

	\$	£	D.M.	S.F.	Y.	₹	₪	₦	₧	₡
American Express	2.25	2.00	1.80	1.65	1.50	1.35	1.20	1.05	0.90	0.75
Bank of America	2.25	2.00	1.80	1.65	1.50	1.35	1.20	1.05	0.90	0.75
Bank of Montreal	2.25	2.00	1.80	1.65	1.50	1.35	1.20	1.05	0.90	0.75
Bank of New York	2.25	2.00	1.80	1.65	1.50	1.35	1.20	1.05	0.90	0.75
Bank of Paris	2.25	2.00	1.80	1.65	1.50	1.35	1.20	1.05	0.90	0.75
Bank of Tokyo	2.25	2.00	1.80	1.65	1.50	1.35	1.20	1.05	0.90	0.75
Bank of West Germany	2.25	2.00	1.80	1.65	1.50	1.35	1.20	1.05	0.90	0.75
Bank of Zurich	2.25	2.00	1.80	1.65	1.50	1.35	1.20	1.05	0.90	0.75
Bank of London	2.25	2.00	1.80	1.65	1.50	1.35	1.20	1.05	0.90	0.75
Bank of India	2.25	2.00	1.80	1.65	1.50	1.35	1.20	1.05	0.90	0.75
Bank of Mexico	2.25	2.00	1.80	1.65	1.50	1.35	1.20	1.05	0.90	0.75
Bank of Brazil	2.25	2.00	1.80	1.65	1.50	1.35	1.20	1.05	0.90	0.75
Bank of Argentina	2.25	2.00	1.80	1.65	1.50	1.35	1.20	1.05	0.90	0.75
Bank of Chile	2.25	2.00	1.80	1.65	1.50	1.35	1.20	1.05	0.90	0.75
Bank of Peru	2.25	2.00	1.80	1.65	1.50	1.35	1.20	1.05	0.90	0.75
Bank of Colombia	2.25	2.00	1.80	1.65	1.50	1.35	1.20	1.05	0.90	0.75
Bank of Venezuela	2.25	2.00	1.80	1.65	1.50	1.35	1.20	1.05	0.90	0.75
Bank of Ecuador	2.25	2.00	1.80	1.65	1.50	1.35	1.20	1.05	0.90	0.75
Bank of Bolivia	2.25	2.00	1.80	1.65	1.50	1.35	1.20	1.05	0.90	0.75
Bank of Paraguay	2.25	2.00	1.80	1.65	1.50	1.35	1.20	1.05	0.90	0.75
Bank of Uruguay	2.25	2.00	1.80	1.65	1.50	1.35	1.20	1.05	0.90	0.75
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Bank of Mexico City	2.25	2.00	1.80	1.65	1.50	1.35	1.20	1.05	0.90	0.75
Bank of Mexico State	2.25	2.00	1.80	1.65	1.50	1.35	1.20	1.05	0.90	0.75
Bank of Mexico Federal District	2.25	2.00	1.80	1.65	1.50	1.35	1.20	1.05	0.90	0.75
Bank of Mexico Baja California	2.25	2.00	1.80	1.65	1.50	1.35	1.20	1.05	0.90	0.75
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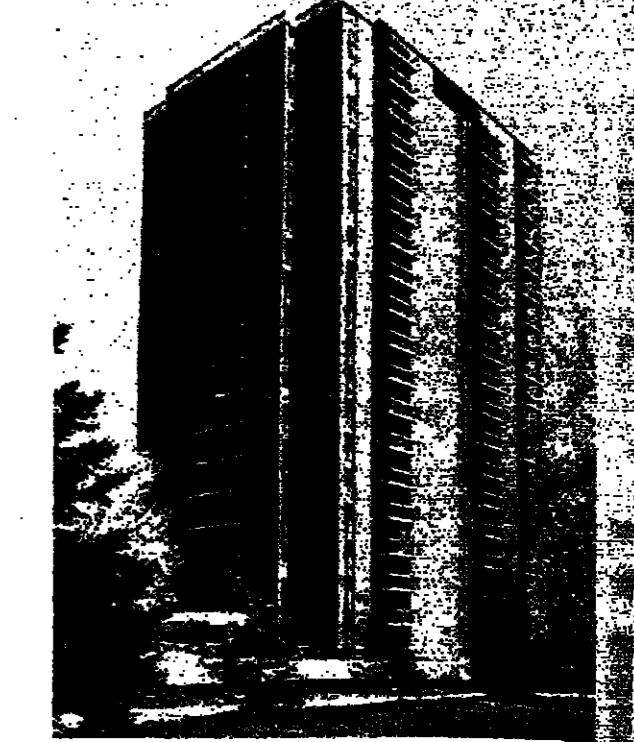
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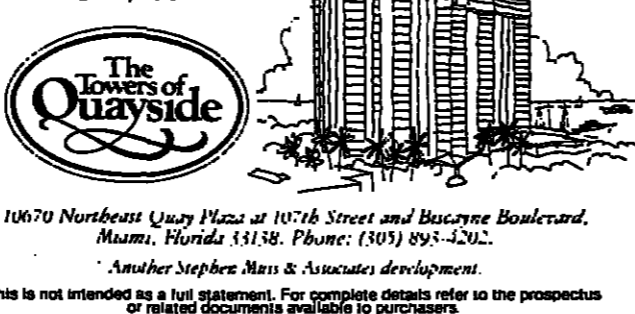
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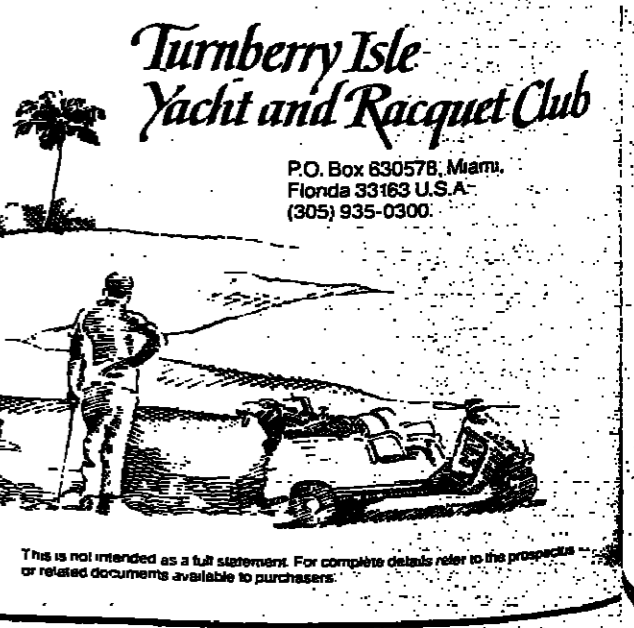
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Market Reacts to Reagan Cuts

(Continued from Page 1)

The cost of overnight money in West Germany moved sharply higher, quoted at 10-11 percent from the previous 9 percent.

At the same time, the Bundesbank eliminated existing restrictions on nonresident purchases of domestic debt securities. Until now, paper with a maturity of less than two years could not be sold abroad. This obstacle to the inflow of foreign funds is now removed.

The Swiss central bank raised by a half percentage point both its discount rate, to 4 percent, and Lombard rate, to 5 percent. The action was dramatically timed to coincide with the Bundesbank's announcement but is regarded as much less significant than the West German move.

More to the point was the Swiss statement of concern about the acceleration of inflation stemming from recent developments in the currency market and its readiness "to combat these trends with the means it has at its disposal."

All of this created considerable uncertainty in the foreign exchange market and the dollar immediately dropped to 2.1325 DM from 2.1650 DM. By the close of trading in Frankfurt, however, the dollar was back up to 2.1425.

Gold Steady

Gold held steady, closing in London at \$504 an ounce, in line with the afternoon fix of \$503.25 and slightly up on the early morning opening range of \$500.50-\$502, dealers said.

In New York, the dollar weakened substantially with considerable confusion about the level of U.S. short-term rates adding to all the other factors the market was trying to cope with. The dollar fell to around 2.1083 DM from an opening 2.1395 and 2.1730 late Wednesday.

The most pressing consideration in New York trading was the surprising drop in the cost of overnight money, the so-called federal funds, to less than 15 percent from more than 16 percent Wednesday.

Traders in New York were uncertain whether this represented an intentional lowering of rates by the Federal Reserve or whether the decline was simply a response to technical factors.



Kirk Kerkorian

Kerkorian to Sell All Columbia Holdings

By Robert E. Dallas
Los Angeles Times Service

NEW YORK — Financier Kirk Kerkorian has agreed to sell his holdings in Columbia Pictures Industries for \$134.1 million ending nearly three years of wrangling between the millionaire and the filmmaker.

Mr. Kerkorian, who will get \$55 a share in cash and notes for his 2,438,700 shares of Columbia common stock, will receive more than double the investment he began to make in 1978, when the buying price averaged \$24 a share.

He will get \$37.50 a share in cash once Wednesday's agreement is consummated. The remaining \$17.50 will be payable in the form of notes bearing 6-percent interest due Jan. 31, 1983.

The price Mr. Kerkorian will receive for his Columbia shares represents a 44-percent premium over the current market value of the stock, which closed Wednesday at \$38.75 a share, up 50 cents.

The agreement in principle, which will be taken up by Columbia directors next Wednesday, ends all litigation between Mr. Kerkorian and Columbia. A trial of lawsuits by the financier against the film company and vice versa had been scheduled to begin in Las Vegas in April.

When he initially bought into Columbia, he said he was merely making an investment and had no designs on the company. He agreed not to seek a takeover for at least three years, an agreement that would have expired at the end of this year.

But last September, Mr. Kerkorian announced that he planned to take control of Columbia either directly or through a merger with MGM, of which he owns about 48 percent.

He said at the time that "since the execution of the agreement, events have transpired which warrant termination of the agreement." He expressed displeasure that Columbia did not inform him of important financial developments relating to the company.

Francis T. Vincent Jr., president and chief executive officer, said at the Columbia annual meeting recently that the battle had cost Columbia \$1 million in legal fees.

Mr. Vincent said in an interview Wednesday that Columbia would borrow most of the money to buy out Mr. Kerkorian. At the annual meeting, he had said that Columbia had at least \$100 million in its treasury for acquisitions. He said Wednesday, however, that that money was being used for film production.

As his part of the agreement, Mr. Kerkorian promised not to repurchase Columbia stock or participate in any proxy fight for at least 10 years. Columbia said it would repay the note if at any time before Jan. 31, 1983, it issued more than 500,000 shares of its common stock in the aggregate, other than shares that would be used for employee benefit plans and conversion rights.

The development came as a surprise in the industry. Sources close to the negotiations said the agreement had been reached in the last 24 hours. Neither side would say which made the first approach.

What Mr. Kerkorian will do with such a large amount of money immediately became the subject of speculation on Wall Street and in the motion picture industry. A number of analysts and observers predicted that he might try a takeover of troubled 20th Century-Fox.

It is not the first financial coup pulled off by Mr. Kerkorian, a graduate of the Civilian Conservation Corps camps of the Depression who began his business career by flying the first gamblers into Las Vegas in the 1940s in a single remodeled bomber.

He has parlayed his way to wealth by controlling, then selling, two airlines — Transinternational and Western — and International Leisure Corp., a Nevada hotel-casino corporation.

Anthony Hoffman, a leisure industry analyst with A.G. Becker who closely follows Columbia, said Mr. Kerkorian sold out because even if he won the litigation in the Las Vegas court he would still have problems taking over the company.

"I think he would have come out on top in the court fight," Mr. Hoffman said "but then he would have had to pursue his announced desire of taking control. He would have had to pay a much higher price for the Columbia stock because the price would have gone up dramatically just because everyone knew he was about to buy."

"And then he would have ended up with a management that would have been uncooperative, and that was scary for him."

Mr. Hoffman said Columbia management, in paying \$37.50 in cash with the rest as a note, "is taking a smart step."

"This way, Columbia is fending off any possible shareholders suits," he said. "By paying out in cash roughly what the stock is selling at now, no shareholder can say 'God, they are paying him so much more than my own stock is worth.'"

"By giving him a note for \$17.50 payable in a couple of years, they are saying, 'We hope the stock will appreciate normally by that much in that time.' Then the stockholders will feel Kerkorian is getting the same amount of money that their stock is worth."

Mr. Hoffman also said that since Columbia is retaining a fourth of its stock, its earnings per share should rise by 15 to 20 percent. This, he said, "might make the difference this year between an up year and a down year in earnings per share."

Jamaica Opens Auxite Talks

WASHINGTON, Jamaica — Prime Minister Edward Seaga has opened talks with business companies on their expansion plans here to detail government proposals to stimulate production.

Industry sources said Mr. Seaga outlined his proposals to set up a new system that is flexible and can be adjusted in line with fluctuations on international exchange and capital markets.

Mr. Seaga said the advantage of the new system is that it is flexible and can be adjusted in line with fluctuations on international exchange and capital markets.

Italy Gets Ultimatum To Explain Steel Ban

BRUSSELS — The European Economic Community Commission has given Italy a last chance to lift its restrictions on steel imports, a commission spokesman said Thursday. If Rome does not respond to the request for an explanation, the commission will take the Italian government before the Court of Justice.

In November, Italian authorities closed two-thirds of their checkpoints for steel imports, hurting exports from east European countries and France. On Feb. 5, the commission gave Rome 10 days to answer the charge that the decision violates the Common Market treaty. The Italian government has not answered.

COMPANY REPORTS

Company	Year	1980	1979
Canada			
<i>Moranda Mines</i>			
4th Quor.	1980	1799	1799
Revenue	746.0	748.2	748.2
Profits	54.2	54.2	54.2
Per Share	0.85	2.11	2.11
Year	1980	1979	1979
Revenue	2,200.0	2,200.0	2,200.0
Profits	408.4	394.5	394.5
Per Share	4.06	4.70	4.70
Britain			
<i>Boc International</i>			
1st Quor.	1980	1979	1979
Revenue	303.5	287.9	287.9
Profits	8.1	7.1	7.1
Per Share	1.77	1.49	1.49
Canada			
<i>Husky Oil</i>			
Year	1980	1979	1979
Revenue	1,208.0	1,050.0	1,050.0
Profits	92.1	92.1	92.1
Per Share	1.18	1.30	1.30
Japan			
<i>Asahi Glass</i>			
Year	1980	1979	1979
Revenue	471,870.0	229,378.0	229,378.0
Profits	22,250.0	17,220.0	17,220.0
United States			
<i>Campbell Soup</i>			
2nd Quor.	1980	1979	1979
Revenue	779.2	672.4	672.4
Profits	40.7	9.2	9.2
Per Share	1.28	1.19	1.19
1st Half	1980	1979	1979
Revenue	1,480.0	1,310.0	1,310.0
Profits	74.4	82.7	82.7
Per Share	2.29	2.11	2.11
<i>Colgate-Palmolive</i>			
4th Quor.	1980	1979	1979
Revenue	1,200.0	1,160.0	1,160.0
Profits	41.0	28.4	28.4
Per Share	0.51	0.35	0.35
Year	1980	1979	1979
Revenue	5,120.0	4,690.0	4,690.0
Profits	194.25	186.43	186.43
Per Share	2.40	2.28	2.28
West Germany			
<i>Fruehauf</i>			
4th Quor.	1980	1979	1979
Revenue	516.5	599.4	599.4
Profits	74.3	21.9	21.9
Per Share	1.21	1.79	1.79
<i>Manoesmann</i>			
Year	1980	1979	1979
Revenue	12,040.0	12,040.0	12,040.0
Profits	10,420.0	10,420.0	10,420.0
Per Share	10,420.0	10,420.0	10,420.0

SEC in '81

WASHINGTON — The Securities and Exchange Commission Thursday has been informed by the Reagan administration that the commission will amend to Congress that the cut its personnel 5 percent by the end of this fiscal year, the end of fiscal year 1982, the administration said it will seek an additional 3-percent SEC staff cut as part of its overall program to cut spending, according to the agency.

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Tel: (514) 842-8007

البنك العربي الافريقي الدولي arab african international bank

	1980	1979
	US\$000	US\$000
Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1980		
ASSETS		
Cash and due from Banks	303,568	249,519
Time Deposits and Certificates of Deposit	681,256	423,307
Investments	77,738	60,164
Loans and Advances	1,072,873	699,882
Accrued Interest receivable and other Assets	53,458	43,213
Fixed Assets	29,314	11,235
Total Assets before Contingent Accounts	2,218,207	1,487,320
Clients' Liabilities for Letters of Credit and Letters of Guarantee	564,582	418,843
	2,782,789	1,906,163
LIABILITIES		
Customers' Current and Deposit Accounts	640,771	430,541
Banks' Current and Time Deposits	1,190,170	786,319
Facilities from Banks	105,758	53,693
Loan Capital	5,000	5,000
Proposed Dividends	12,000	7,700
Accrued Interest, Provision and other Liabilities	92,440	78,552
Minority Interests	9,951	2,659
Total Liabilities	2,056,085	1,364,464
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Share Capital	100,000	70,000
Reserves	60,874	51,950
Undivided Profits	1,248	906
Total Shareholders' Equity	162,122	122,856
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity before Contingent Accounts	2,218,207	1,487,320
Group's Liabilities for Letters of Credit and Letters of Guarantee	564,582	418,843
	2,782,789	1,906,163
Group Profit attributable to Shareholders US\$21,769,000.		
Declared Dividends US\$12,000,000.		

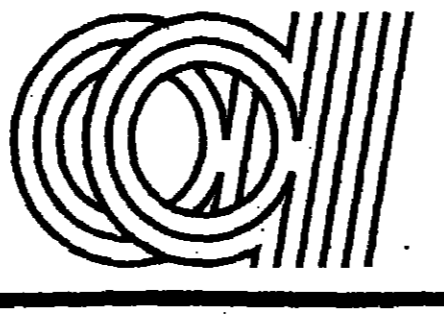
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Total sq. ft. — 485,609
Total Investment — \$32,108,000
- OFFICE JOINT VENTURES
Total sq. ft. — 475,769
Total Investment — \$37,774,000
- LAND
Total Acres — 2420.8
Total Investment — \$3,923,786
- COMMUNITY SHOPPING CENTERS
Total sq. ft. — 1,395,081
Total Investment — \$41,320,700
- MID-MARKET MALLS
Total sq. ft. — 993,985
Total Investment — \$38,024,000
- REGIONAL MALL EXPANSION
Total sq. ft. — 535,136
Total Investment — \$10,000,000
- FREE STANDING K-MARTS
Total sq. ft. — 1,399,200
Total Investment — \$51,189,000
- PENDING TRANSACTIONS
Total sq. ft. — 555,412
Total Investment — \$25,754,000

LEHNDORFF VERMOEGENSVERWALTUNG AG
Rammelsbergstrasse 22, D-2000 Hamburg 20, Telephone (040) 4 60 20 75

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 19

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Main table of NYSE stock prices with columns for 12 Month Stock, High Low Div, % Yld, P/E, 100s, High Low, and Close. Includes sub-tables for '12 Month Stock' and '12 Month Stock'.

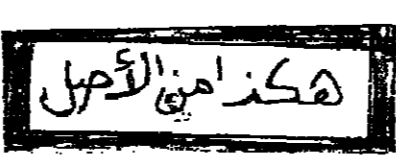
Continuation of NYSE stock prices table, listing various companies and their market data.

Advertisement for 'BOTTOMING OUT IN READINESS FOR BIG PROFITS' featuring 'CAPITAL GAINS RESEARCH' and contact information for J.P.S. Financial Planning Services.

Advertisement for 'Flash...Paris Bourse' dated Feb. 19, 1981, providing a table of French stock market data and company news.

Continuation of NYSE stock prices table, listing various companies and their market data.

Large advertisement for 'ABN Bank in Houston' featuring the bank's name in large letters, a description of its services, and contact information for its Houston branch.



INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1981

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 19

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

BOTTOMING IN READING FOR BIG...

Stocks in bank...

Some major U.S. companies...

CAPITAL GAINS...

U.S. STEEL...

12 Month Stock High Low Div

12 Month Stock High Low Div

12 Month Stock High Low Div

12 Month Stock High Low Div

12 Month Stock High Low Div

12 Month Stock High Low Div

12 Month Stock High Low Div

12 Month Stock High Low Div

12 Month Stock High Low Div

Table of stock prices for various companies including IBM, AT&T, and others.

Table of stock prices for various companies including General Electric, Ford, and others.

Table of stock prices for various companies including Coca-Cola, McDonald's, and others.

Table of stock prices for various companies including Johnson & Johnson, Pfizer, and others.

Table of stock prices for various companies including Amgen, Bristol-Myers, and others.

Table of stock prices for various companies including Merck, Eli Lilly, and others.

Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, February 19, 1981

Table of floating rate notes for various banks and non-banks.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

February 19, 1981

Table of international funds including Alliance, Bank Julius Baer, and others.

TOTAL OIL MARINE

9 3/4% 1979-1987

EMPRUNT DE F.F. 150.000.000,-

L'AMORTISSEMENT A LA DATE DE 15 MARS 1981 POUR LEQUEL UNE...

Advertisement for Winston International cigarettes, featuring an eagle and the text 'Taste New Winston International. America's ultimate taste.'

Table with columns: Symbol, Price, Change, High, Low, Close. Includes various stock symbols and their corresponding market data.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION AND DEEMPTION OF MITSUBI & CO. LTD. FUND DEBENTURES DUE 1981

THE REDEMPTION OF THE DEBENTURES... The Debentures may be converted into shares of Common Stock of the Company...

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO... The Debentures may be converted into shares of Common Stock of the Company...

LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS... The Debentures may be converted into shares of Common Stock of the Company...

COFFEE... The Debentures may be converted into shares of Common Stock of the Company...

NEW YORK FUTURES... The Debentures may be converted into shares of Common Stock of the Company...

COMMODITY INDEX... The Debentures may be converted into shares of Common Stock of the Company...

NEW HIGHS AND LOWS... The Debentures may be converted into shares of Common Stock of the Company...

POPULAR SUPPLY FOR EEC FALL... The Debentures may be converted into shares of Common Stock of the Company...

Toronto Stocks

Table of Toronto stock prices for February 19, 1981, listing various companies and their share prices.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

Table showing Eurocurrency interest rates for various currencies and maturities.

European Stock Markets

February 19, 1981 (Closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

Table of Amsterdam stock market data for February 19, 1981.

Paris

Table of Paris stock market data for February 19, 1981.

London

Table of London stock market data for February 19, 1981.

Brussels

Table of Brussels stock market data for February 19, 1981.

Frankfurt

Table of Frankfurt stock market data for February 19, 1981.

Zurich

Table of Zurich stock market data for February 19, 1981.

Milan

Table of Milan stock market data for February 19, 1981.

Montreal Stocks

Table of Montreal stock market data for February 19, 1981.

Canadian Indexes

Table of Canadian market indexes for February 19, 1981.

Tokyo Exchange

Table of Tokyo Exchange market data for February 19, 1981.

Market Summary

Summary table of market activity for February 19, 1981.

NYSE Most Active

Table of NYSE most active stocks for February 19, 1981.

Dow Jones Averages

Table of Dow Jones average indices for February 19, 1981.

Standard & Poors

Table of Standard & Poors indices for February 19, 1981.

NYSE Index

Table of NYSE index data for February 19, 1981.

Gold Options

Table of gold options prices for February 19, 1981.

Valuers White Weld S.A.

Valuers White Weld S.A. 1234 Geneva, Switzerland. Tel. 31 89 21

Chicago Futures

Table of Chicago futures prices for February 19, 1981.

WHEAT

Table of wheat futures prices for February 19, 1981.

SOYBEAN OIL

Table of soybean oil futures prices for February 19, 1981.

SOYBEAN MEAL

Table of soybean meal futures prices for February 19, 1981.

SOYBEAN

Table of soybean futures prices for February 19, 1981.

DATE

Table of date futures prices for February 19, 1981.

LIVE BEEF CATTLE

Table of live beef cattle futures prices for February 19, 1981.

FEEDER CATTLE

Table of feeder cattle futures prices for February 19, 1981.

International Monetary Market

Table of international monetary market data for February 19, 1981.

BRITISH POUND

Table of British pound futures prices for February 19, 1981.

DEUTSCHE MARK

Table of Deutsche mark futures prices for February 19, 1981.

CANADIAN DOLLAR

Table of Canadian dollar futures prices for February 19, 1981.

NEW YORK (AP) - The following list is a selection of the most active stocks...

Table of New York (AP) most active stocks for February 19, 1981.

Selected Over-the-Counter

Table of selected over-the-counter stock prices for February 19, 1981.

Paris Commodities

Table of Paris commodity prices for February 19, 1981.

COFFEE

Table of coffee futures prices for February 19, 1981.

COCAINE

Table of cocaine futures prices for February 19, 1981.

AMERICAN MOST ACTIVE

Table of American most active stocks for February 19, 1981.

AMEX Index

Table of AMEX index data for February 19, 1981.

FUTURE DOW JONES

Table of future Dow Jones index data for February 19, 1981.

PIERSON HOLDING & PIERSON INC.

PIERSON HOLDING & PIERSON INC. Herengracht 24, AMSTERDAM. Tel. 24888 Telex 12216

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Table of U.S. commodity prices for February 19, 1981.

U.S. TREASURY BILLS

Table of U.S. Treasury bills for February 19, 1981.

SOYBEAN

Table of soybean prices for February 19, 1981.

WHEAT

Table of wheat prices for February 19, 1981.

SOYBEAN OIL

Table of soybean oil prices for February 19, 1981.

SOYBEAN MEAL

Table of soybean meal prices for February 19, 1981.

DATE

Table of date prices for February 19, 1981.

LIVE BEEF CATTLE

Table of live beef cattle prices for February 19, 1981.

FEEDER CATTLE

Table of feeder cattle prices for February 19, 1981.

International Monetary Market

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BRITISH POUND

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DEUTSCHE MARK

Table of Deutsche mark prices for February 19, 1981.

CANADIAN DOLLAR

Table of Canadian dollar prices for February 19, 1981.

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COFFEE

Table of coffee prices for February 19, 1981.

COCAINE

Table of cocaine prices for February 19, 1981.

Cash Prices

Table of cash prices for February 19, 1981.

COMMODITY INDEX

Table of commodity index data for February 19, 1981.

NEW YORK FUTURES

Table of New York futures prices for February 19, 1981.

COMMODITY INDEX

Table of commodity index data for February 19, 1981.

NEW HIGHS AND LOWS

Table of new highs and lows for February 19, 1981.

POPULAR SUPPLY FOR EEC FALL

Table of popular supply for EEC fall for February 19, 1981.

BRUSSELS - A European Community survey...

BRUSSELS - A European Community survey of public opinion on the EEC has been slowly but steadily gathering momentum over the last five years...

THE GAP IS LARGE BUT FULL SUPPORT OF THE ITALIAN...

THE GAP IS LARGE BUT FULL SUPPORT OF THE ITALIAN... However, the survey showed that only the British majority against EEC members were strong anti-members in Denmark and Ireland.

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Table of special rates for the International Herald Tribune for February 19, 1981.

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BEAR STEARNS

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BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS

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مكتبة الأهل

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 19

Tables include the nationwide price up to the closing on Wall Street.

Table with multiple columns listing various stocks and their closing prices on the AMEX. Includes sections for 'New High', 'Popular For EEC', and 'MAJOR SAVINGS ONE REASON TO BUY'.

BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE U.S. \$30,000,000 Floating Rate Notes 1976-1981. EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (EEC) U.S. \$ 26,000,000 13 1/4 % BONDS DUE 1995. SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE

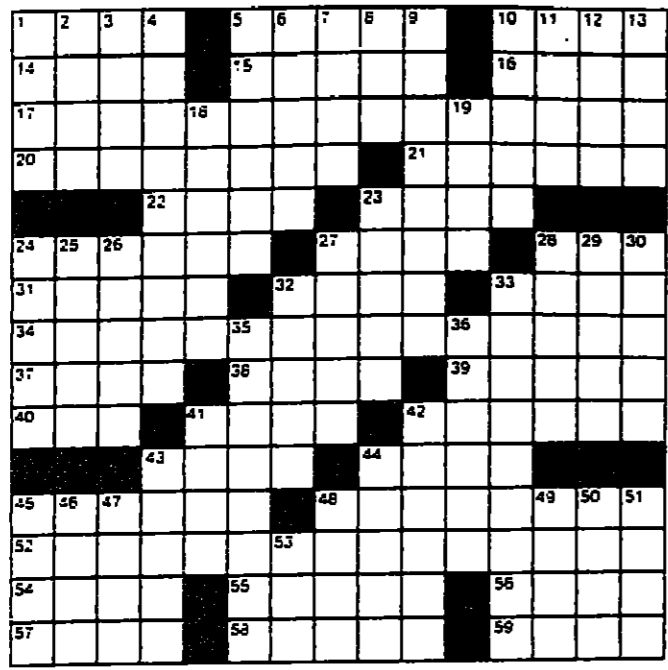
INTERNATIONAL BIDDING COTONIPICO KURASHIKI DO BRASIL LTDA, foreseeing the enlargement of an industrial unit located in Ponta Grossa - PR, is interested in acquiring machines and equipment for the production of textile goods.

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE, CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS (Continued from Back Page), EMPLOYMENT, BOATS AND RECREATIONAL VEHICLES, AVIATION, AIRCRAFT FOR SALE, ROCKWELL TURBO COMMANDER 691A, SERVICES, LEGAL INFORMATION CENTER, AUTO SHIPPING, TAX FREE CARS, SHIPSIDE BUILDING, BAGGAGE SHIPPING, ESCORTS & GUIDES, CAPRICE ESCORT SERVICE, CACHET U.S.A., ZURICH, LONDON TOWN, GENEVA - JADE, ENGLISH ESCORT SERVICE, HEATHROW ESCORT SERVICE, ROME ESCORT CLUB, LONDIS ESCORT SERVICE, MIAMI FL. LAURENDALE FLORIDA, AMSTERDAM APOLLO CLUB, LONDON CONTACT ESCORT SERVICE, VIENNA - HANNOVER ESCORT SERVICE, RACCAJA-DUBISSA ESCORT SERVICE, DUISBURG ESCORT SERVICE.

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CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS 1 Fare for Affirmed 5 Dished out 10 Where veal comes 14 Conspire 15 Gladden 16 'I cannot tell' 17 A star of 34 Across 20 Small tubes 21 Shipment from Vidalia, Ga. 22 Bambi 23 Pooch in a pound 24 Warm up a bit 27 Puerto 28 'Whisker (close) 31 Hokkaido port 32 Nonsense! 33 Rages 34 Billy Wilder film: 1944 37 Unique 38 'mutton sleeve 39 Cantor or Condon 40 Draft initials 41 Art 42 Clergyman 43 Food fish 44 Unconscious state 45 East 46 Pitches woe 52 Femme fatale 54 Across 55 Rhythm 56 'Help!' in Tours 57 Saw-bucks 58 Unavailing 59 Bombast DOWN 1 Oil-carrel acronym 2 Actor Alan 3 Burg 4 Onlooker 5 Hedgepodge 6 Composer of 'Dream of Gerontius' 7 Paves 8 SHAEF sector 9 Outlet, as for troops 10 Slangy command to a braggart 11 As well 12 V.I.P. 13 Boggy places 14 Contrue 15 Division word 23 Err 24 Everybody, in Ecuador 25 Cap and collar 26 Gaugun and Henreid 27 A Starr 28 Smetana heroine 29 Himalayan mysteries 30 Till now 32 Segment 33 French and '1754-63 35 Subatomic particle 36 Ethel —, nee Zimmerman 41 Charles or Bill 42 'Greasy kid stuff' 43 I.o.u.'s 44 d'Azur and d'Or 45 Newspaper notice 46 Faddist's pursuit 47 Cleek or wedge 48 Bit of alphabet soup 49 Doubly curved molding 50 Keynes' subj. 51 Revue bit 53 G.I.'s address

Solution to Previous Puzzle

LEARN ASIM'S GLEAM STAMER STALL LUDIE TISIA R TIE RME LUDIN TIME IS IN A D O W I N O W I S REED ED SAID ABIA'S E S M A E A E A STINK EW S P E A T E THE TIME IN W E R S A N C I T I U M R I A N A B E B Y S A I D I E O R I D E H S P C I S K E E T H I P P O S I T A L S E R A I W A Y E D I T I F E M I N T A L L I A S R I G I T Y I T L E L I C H T E A L I E G S I Y A Y S K I E N T

WEATHER

Table with columns for High/Low and Fair/Overcast for various cities including ALGARVE, AMSTERDAM, ANKARA, ATHENS, AUCKLAND, BANGKOK, BEIRUT, BELGRADE, BERLIN, BRUSSELS, BUCHAREST, BUDAPEST, BUENOS AIRES, CAIRO, CASABLANCA, CHICAGO, COPENHAGEN, COSTA DEL SOL, DUBLIN, EDINBURGH, FLORENCE, FRANKFURT, GENEVA, HELSINKI, HONG KONG, HOUSTON, ISTANBUL, JAKARTA, JERUSALEM, JOHANNESBURG, LAS PALMAS, LIMA, LISBON, LONDON.

RADIO NEWSCASTS BBC WORLD SERVICE

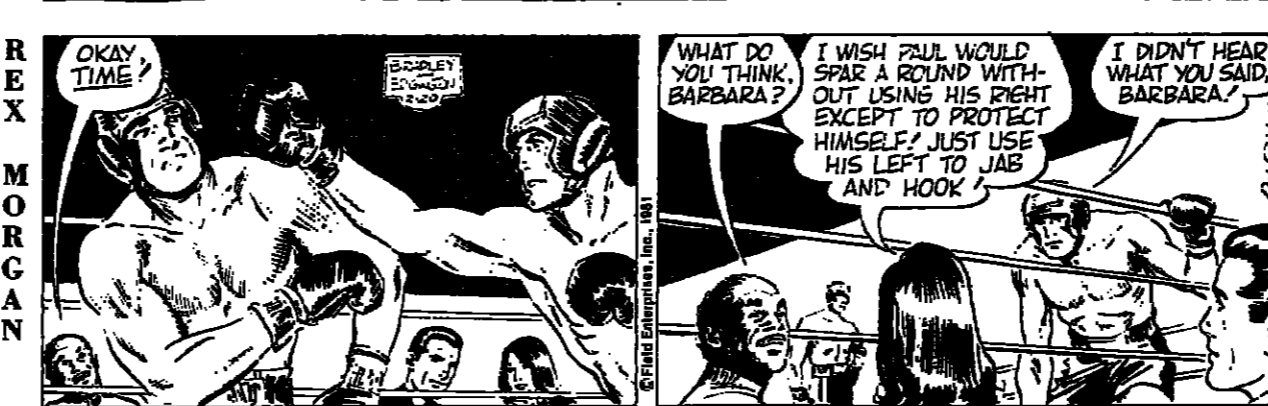
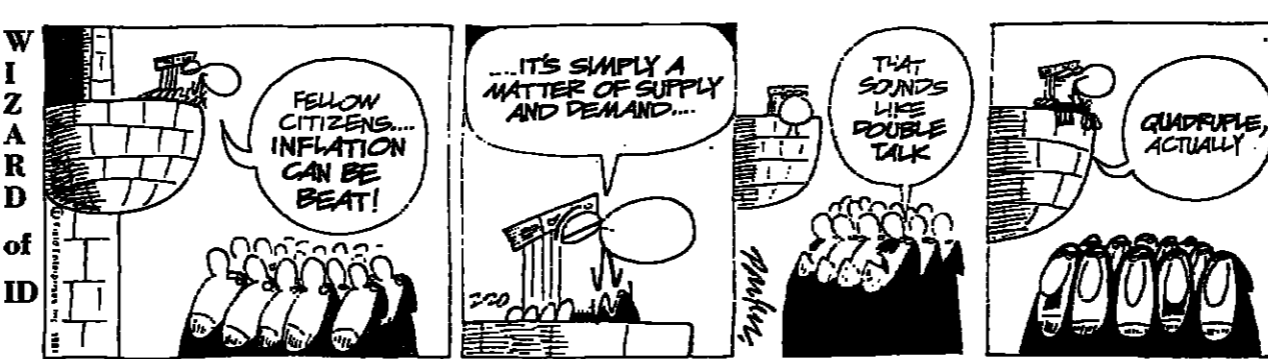
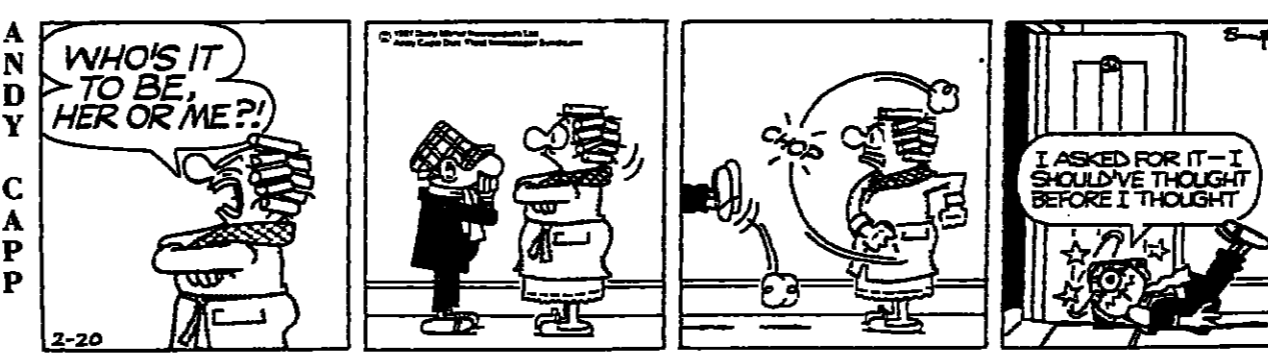
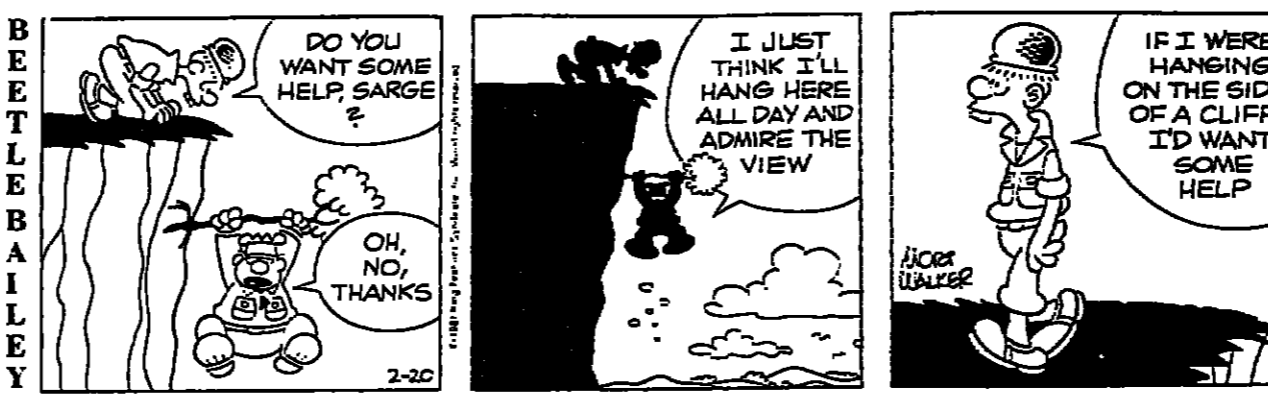
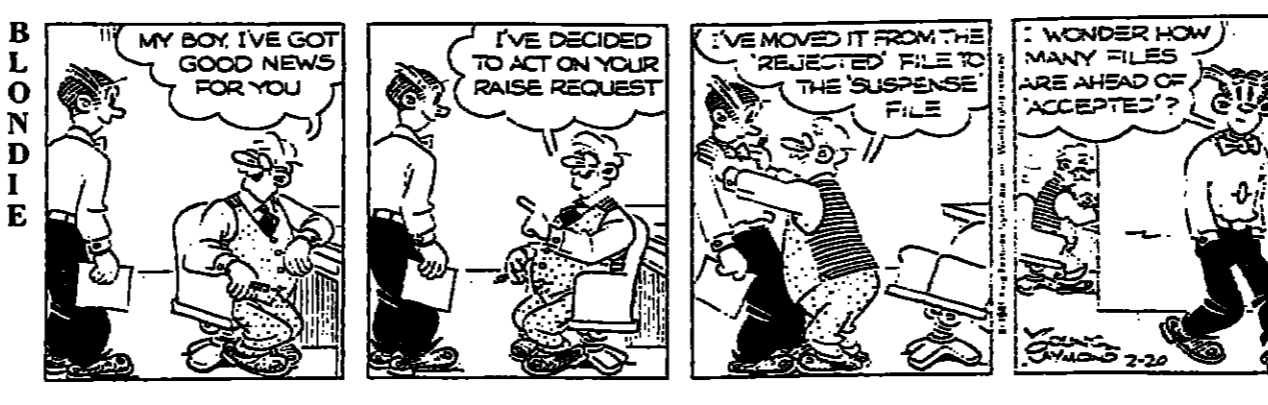
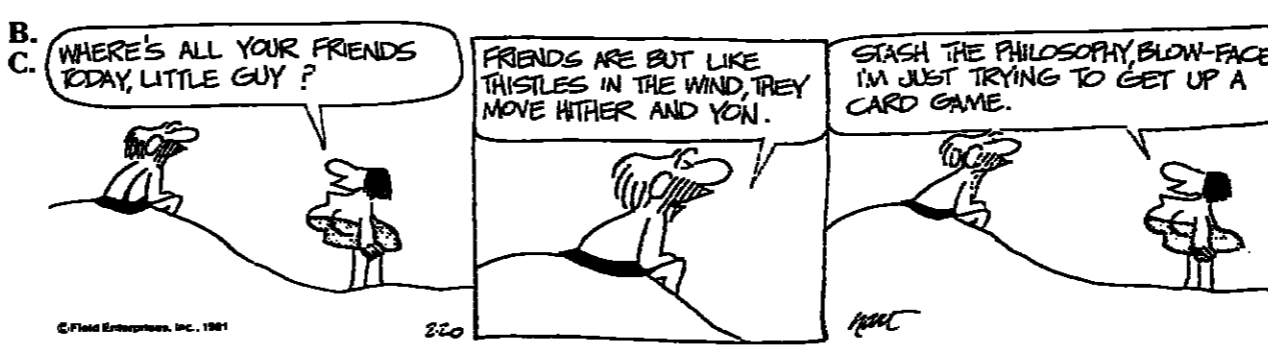
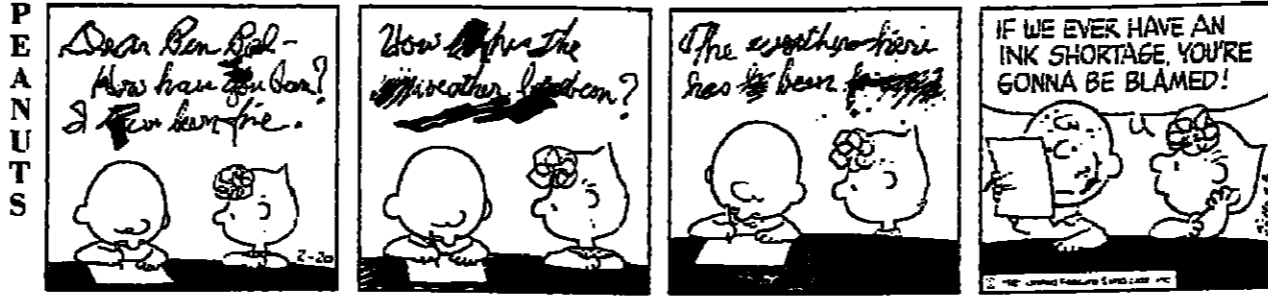
Broadcasts of 0600, 0200, 0300, 0400, 0500, 0600, 0700, 0800, 0900, 1100, 1300, 1600, 1700, 1800, 2000, 2200, 2300 (all times GMT). Suggested frequencies: Western Europe: 4875KHz and 4624M Medium Wave... East Africa: 1413KHz and 2124M Medium Wave... Middle East: 1223KHz and 227M Medium Wave... Southern Asia: 1413KHz and 2124M Medium Wave... East and South East Asia: 25450, 17700, 15310, 11265, 9270, 6175 and 3415 KHz...

VOICE OF AMERICA

The Voice of America broadcasts world news in English on the hour and at 28 minutes after the hour during varying periods to different regions. Suggested frequencies: Western Europe: KHz 15245, 7255, 4060, 5555, 3980, 1197, 792, 11260, 9760, 1296 in the 19.7, 41.1, 49.5, 50.4, 75.7, 251 (medium wave), 27.5, 30.7 and 232 (medium wave) meter bands. Middle East: KHz 15205, 11915, 9760, 7200, 4040, 1260 in the 19.7, 25.2, 30.7, 41.7, 49.7, 228 meter bands. East Asia and Pacific: KHz 17280, 17240, 15290, 11740, 9770, 24000, 6170 and 1575 in the 14, 16.9, 19.6, 25.5, 30.7, 115, 47.2, 190 meter bands. South Asia: KHz 21540, 17240, 15205, 11915, 9760, 7200 in the 13.9, 16.9, 19.7, 25.2, 30.7 and 42.2 meter bands. Africa: KHz 26040, 21440, 17270, 15330, 11715, 9740, 7280, 4125, 5995, 3990 in the 11.5, 13.6, 16.8, 19.6, 25.2, 30.8, 41.2, 49.9, 59.752 meter bands.

Stranded in Mountain Snowstorm, U.S. Man Resorts to Costly Bonfire

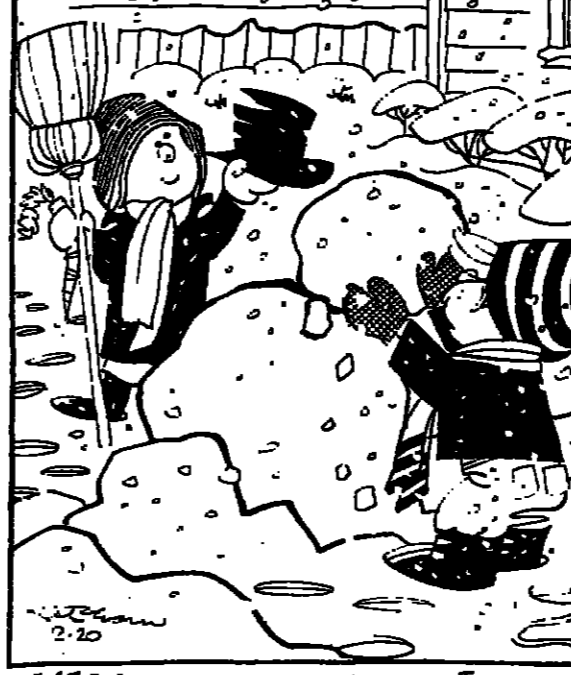
KELLOGG, Idaho — After being stranded four days in a mountain snowstorm, John R. Miles, a 56-year-old diabetic, figured that he did not have long to live. So he set fire to two cabins in an attempt to attract rescuers. The cabins, however, turned out to be government-owned buildings — a bunkhouse constructed in 1943 and a garage built in 1935 — that the U.S. Forest Service had been trying for two years to get included in the National Historic Register. The final inspection was two weeks away. Mr. Miles contended that he had a moral right to torch the buildings, but the U.S. Forest Service was seeking \$80,000 in restitution. "The federal government spends millions every year to save people, and all I did was spend a couple of thousand dollars to try and save myself," argued Mr. Miles, who was only being asked to pay for the damage and did not face prosecution. The fires, incidentally, went unnoticed, but Mr. Miles was eventually discovered by some snowmobilers.



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Word game section with scrambled words: KARCC, RINGO, INLOVI, CURPES. Includes a cartoon illustration of a violinist and instructions to unscramble the words.

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

SAVANNAH BLUE By William Harrison. Richard Marek. 287 pp. \$12.95. DEATH AND THE GOOD LIFE By Richard Hugo. St. Martin's Press. 215 pp. \$10.95. Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

I READ an interesting short story by William Harrison in Esquire and when I saw "Savannah Blue" I wondered what kind of suspense novel he would write. My first impression is that he hasn't tried hard enough. The book reads as if it had been carelessly, even condescendingly, written. Though crime fiction has become more literate in the last 20 years, there are still lots of unskillful writers in the field who sell very well. Some of them are good at tying plots into knots, others have a convincing familiarity with police or intelligence work, still others know how to maintain pace. And then some bad writing is like an old friend from army days. We suspend our critical faculty in a spirit of camaraderie and regression. But "Savannah Blue" is poorly written in the wrong ways. Harrison tricks out inadequate craft with bad art. One of his characters is given to lubrication. "Things die on us," he reflects as he lies in bed, "we die on each other, we die of ourselves." Another character ruminates, "One swerves toward death," he muses, "or there is no real and deeply felt knowledge. So he wanted a soul adventure, a purpose so serious, a risk so lonely and dreadful and primitive that he could finally know himself in a spiritual ecstasy." This might be OK, might even be acceptable as crime fiction camp, if the rest of the book were readable, but it isn't. There is not one believable character in "Savannah Blue," and the person who comes nearest is unceremoniously and anti-climactically killed early on. The women in the book are particularly exasperating: They seem to be unconditionally for or against sex, among other things. There are all sorts of small signs of simple unconsciousness on Harrison's part. How can you write a sentence like "he tried not to notice Jamie's fallen expression. How do you try not to notice something you have already noticed?" The mistake, "Hugo" makes is a common one: He does not understand that it is the job of suspense fiction who is being read to regress, not the writer. Richard Hugo is also a writer, a poet and essayist, and has managed to hold on to some of his virtues. His "Death and Good Life." His "Death and Good Life" is not only a deplorable poet as well. He may have read Rilke but not Baudelaire, aside from that, he's really disarming. Barnes is more interesting women's "bottoms" than a breast, which shows what he can do for suspense fiction. He has a nice old-fashioned Dashiell Hammett-Raymond Chan fondness for the laborer in Barnes' police uniform impression, "about as much as death of Jean Harlow." The action of "Death and Good Life" is appropriately voluted. Hugo would sooner erode than fall short. There are giants who murder in scenes of vengeance, a nymphomaniac who a black maid for sadistic fantasy a suggestion of sexual vandalism case of incest — everything heart desires in light reading. Every now and then the poet peeks through. Hugo lives and teaches in Montana, a talent for describing small town towns. In these towns, you all one can ask of crime fiction isn't it — to be able almost to imagine it, to read an author who smart enough to stay out of way and let us lose ourselves in peace. Anatole Broyard is on the staff of The New York Times.

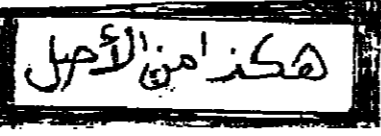
AZTEC By Gary Jennings. Atheneum. Illustrated with endpaper maps. 754 pp. \$15.95. Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

AYYO! — as the characters in it have sex! It has violence! Mixtil recounts on page 31 the incident of a quarry worker cut in two by a slab falling such force that it seals both of the body closed, he is clearing his throat. And the book is filled with revenge, though of what Jennings dreams up to satisfy his characters' blood is simply too cruel and elaborate summarize in this space. But the revenge provides fuel for the drama Mixtil's history. The violence serves a constructive purpose. And the novel's most fascinating and important aspect, which is the Aztec Mixtil, unconsciously re-created life of the Indian god Quetzalcoatl who is said to have committed sin so grievous that he gave leadership of his people and offered to see in a canoe. This peculiar dimension of "Aztec" is above the level of a mere historical potboiler. As for the novel's historical accuracy: Scholars will doubt squawk that this is history as a strip. But Jennings claim have spent 10 years steeping himself in history, exploring the raphy of Mexico, living among descendants of his own studying ancient ruins, and studying or participating in certain customs that haven't changed for 500 years. He even claims have learned Nahuatl, and it flavored Mixtil's narrative with special cadences. Certainly the prose has a tinctive melody. And certain leaves a powerful impression whether it is true to the cult portrayals or not. The book originally published last year, which means I should have read it on sooner. But now the delayed doing so, you've got the book to get lost in for the winter, if you happen to be looking for one.

Moreover, Mixtil, being fictional, has the license to have been present at the significant turning points in the 50-year decline and fall of the Aztec kingdom, which are not at all fictional. He has explored the length and width of "The One World" which is now the country of Mexico. He has lived among exotic peoples. He has experienced both ecstasy and appalling tragedy. He has commented to the bloodiness of human sacrifice. He's shrewd, funny, wise, courageous and lacking the smallest trace of hypocrisy. Indeed his tone, or fate, is to see and speak the truth, no matter how painful it may prove to others. Best of all, as Jennings' mouthpiece, Mixtil is an absolutely marvelous storyteller. Indeed "Aztec" has everything that makes a story vulgarly appealing, in the best sense of the phrase. Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

Bridge section with a diagramed deal and a text explanation. The deal shows a North-South hand with cards: North (♠) 9, 8, 5, 3, 2; South (♠) 10, 7, 6, 4, 3, 2. West (♠) 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2; East (♠) 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2. The text explains a strategy for a slam contract.



The Rising Black Star of Women's Tennis

By James F. Clarity

New York Times Service

18-year-old tennis player

has become a star

in the world of women's tennis

as she rises to the top

of the sport.

She talked about her

entry into the tennis world

and her gradual success

as a high school and college

player, her decision to play

professionally, her strengths

and weaknesses, and the

subject of racism. She said

she had occasional racism

met on the circuit and her

decision to live in a Harlem

apartment with her mother,

an actress, helped her

renovate.

"None of my friends played

tennis," she said of her youth

in Washington, D.C., where

she said she was not popular

among blacks during her youth,

her mother, Sarah, played in

local tournaments. That led

to the tennis school at

Madison Avenue in New York

city last month.

"I was 14 when I started

playing tennis, and I was

ranked 10th in the world

at that time," she said.

She played sporadically

but did not get seriously

interested in the sport until

after her parents had been

divorced and she was living

with her father and going to

Glenville High School in Cleve-

land.

"The school had no sports

for women," she said. "I

couldn't sing or dance or

play an instrument. But I

was a cheerleader. And I

was a tennis player. I was

the only girl on the team.

"I was 16 when I started

playing tennis, and I was

ranked 10th in the world

at that time," she said.

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